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VOL. XXII NO. 192 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 14 1934 TWELVE PAGES

"Not Prepared To Give Any Undertaking"

Jawaharlal

Letter To District Magistrate

PANDITJI RELEASED FOR 2 DAYS ONLY

Further Orders Will Be Communicated Afterwards

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to the District Magistrate to-day, telling him that he was not prepared to give any undertaking.

The District Magistrate replied that he (Pandit Nehru) had been released for two days, after which orders of the Government would be communicated to him.—United Press.

"NO UNDERTAKING OF ANY SORT"

Jawaharlal Interviewed On His Temporary Release

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

With his usual smile, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru greeted your correspondent when he called on him for an interview but he looks pulled down and the serious illness of his wife is giving him anxious time. He told me he appreciated Government's courtesy in releasing him, thus enabling him to see his sick wife. He said, he had given no undertaking of any sort while he remained outside the jail.

Asked whether he would express himself on the present political situation he said, he certainly would like doing so but in the present state of his mind it was not possible. He was acquainted with the march of events as he got the "Statesman" daily.

WIFE'S CONDITION GRAVE

He said his wife's condition was grave. She had grown exceedingly weak. It was however fortunate that she had not had any heart attack since Panditji came and fever remained round-about 100 degrees.

It appears doctors were very nervous about heart trouble, as it appears all of a sudden and leaves her extremely exhausted. It is then that her condition becomes dangerous.

It appears the presence of her husband by her sick bed has given Mrs. Kamala much mental satisfaction. It is learnt that when the District Magistrate of Allahabad and City Kotwal Rai Sahib Pearyshankar met Pt. Jawaharlal on the station prior to his going to Anand Bhawan they told Panditji that he was being released expressly on account of the illness of his wife and that his release was temporary.

It is believed in certain circles that though the release is temporary Government will not send him back to jail.

Poet Wishes Kamala Nehru's Recovery

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13

Mrs Kamala Nehru's condition is still causing anxiety.

Miss Indira Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal's daughter arrived here to-day to see her mother. Dr. Tagore has sent a message wishing Mrs. Kamala Nehru's rapid recovery.—United Press.

Dr. Roy Called For Treatment

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13

Dr. B. C. Roy of Calcutta has been called for treating Mrs. Kamala Nehru.—United Press.

CHAWLA ON HIS PLANS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, August 13.

Airman Chawla interviewed by Reuter declared he landed at Heston on August 5 after flying via the Persian Gulf, Baghdad, Alexandria, Tunis, Naples and Marseilles. He was delayed five days at Baghdad for new piston-rings, had a forced landing five miles from Marseilles owing to severe rainstorm, otherwise no trouble.

"My future plans depend on successful financial arrangements and I awaiting news from India before deciding whether I shall be ble to continue round the world flight".

He said, in any case he did not intend to fly the Atlantic but would ship the plane to America and fly accross the continent and home via Japan.

"If I complete the flight, it will be the first round the world uight starting from India, even including shipping accross the Atlantic."

PRINCE KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT

VIENNA, August 13.

Prince Gonzalo, the fourth son of the ex-King Alfonso died following the injuries sustained in the stomach last night when a motorcar driven by his eldest sister Beatrice collided with a wall afer a collision with a cyclist near Klagenfurt.—Reuter's Special

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

Replying to a short-notice question by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, in the Legislative Assembly regarding the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir Henry Cralk said, "The question is really one for the Local Government to decide, but the Government of India is in communication with the U. P. Government on the subject.

"The Local Government's answer is still awaited. But by the courtesy of the press representative I am in a position to inform the House that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had been released last night temporarily on account of his wife's illness.

"It appears that Pandit Nehru arrived at Allahabad last night and went to his house in which his wife is lying ill."—United Press.

MRS. HANSA MEHTA.

MISS SAFIA SOMJI.

MRS. PERIN CAPTAIN.

Three of the four successful women candidates who were elected to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Sunday last, the first two being returned from the "B" (Mandvi) Ward and the third from the "D" (Girgaum) Ward. Mrs. Urmila Mehta, also, has been elected from the "B" Ward.

SITE FOR CONGRESS SESSION

Government To Decide This Week

Their Objections To Back Bay

On the ground that the Congress may not be able to make proper sanitary and drainage arrangements and that there may be serious dislocation of traffic in the Fort area, the Government of Bombay, it is understood, are not inclined to accede to the request of the Congress Reception Committee, to give them the use of the Bombay reclamation plot at Churchgate to hold the ensuing Session Congress.

Somewhat on similar grounds the request of the Committee to allow the use of the Azad Maidan has been definitely refused.

LEADERS BACK FROM POONA

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Chairman, and Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy, Secretary of the Reception Committee, arrived in Bombay from Poona on Monday evenng after holding conversations with the authorities. They interviewed Mr. Turner, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay and Mr. R. D. Bell, Home and General Member, with a view to ascertain whether Government proposed to give the use of either the Backbay plot or the Azad Maidan for the Congress session.

"INSURMOUNTABLE"

It is understood that the Government spokesmen definitely refused the Azad Maidan, and as regards the Backbay plot they have raised several difficulties which in their opinion are insurmountable.

In the first place they did not think that the Congress would be able to make proper sanitary and drainage arrangements and secondly, they thought that the holding of the Congress on the Backbay plot at Churchgate might lead to dislocation of traffic in the whole Fort area. The city police might find impossible to cope with the traffic, causing inconvenience to the residents and particularly to the mercantile community in the Fort.

NARIMAN'S ASSURANCES

Mr. Nariman, it is stated, assured Government that the drainage and sanitary arrangements would be made at the cost of the Congress and they would be such as to satisfy the Municipal Health officer or any other officer that may be appointed by Government. As regards traffic dislocation, Government was assured that the Congress volunteers would fully co-operate with the police in controlling traffic so as to cause the least inconvenience to the public.

WHAT GOVT. THINK

The question, however, is still under consideration and Mr. Nariman it is understood was told that the decision of the Government on the subject would be communicated to the Congress in the course of this week.

CHOICE OF WORLI SEAFACE

An urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress Reception Committee has been called for to-day (Tuesday) with a view to fix the Congress site in view of the delay in the final decision of the Government. The only alternative for the Reception Committee, if the Backbay site is not available is to select the Worli Seaface to the use of which Government seem to have no objection at all. They also seem to be willing to rent the development chawls at Worli to house the delegates.

In this connection it must be remembered that the Reception Committee wrote to the Government on the subject early in June and there was enough time for Government to make up its mind, one way or the other, and communicate their decision to the Congress. This was not at all done which necessitated the Chairman of the Reception Committee going to Poona.

STEAMER SINKS IN COLLISION

MONTREAL, August 13.

British crusier "Dragon" collided with steamer Maple Branch in the harbour.

The latter sank.

"Dragon" rescued all the crew.

"Dragon" went to Canada in connection with the celebrations of the landing of Jacques Cartier.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI AND 'PRESS DEVILS'

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 13.

Looking considerably pulled down and feeble in voice Gandhiji lay motionless on his bed at prayer time this evening but his face was bright and he was cheerful.

It was announced at prayer time that there would be a special prayer at 5-30 to-morrow morning when the doctors, Mr. Aney, and others would be present and Gandhiji would break his fast by taking sweet lime juice at 6 a.m.

It appears that Gandhiji felt uneasy in the afternoon owing to the oppressive heat but a timely shower considerably relieved the situation.

On seeing journalists at the prayers in the evening Gandhiji sent word through his secretary Mr. Mahadev Desai that "The press devils also can attend to-morrow's function."—A. P.

B. P. C. C. ELECTION SURPRISES

Many Sitting Members Unseated

The election of representatives to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Sunday last has resulted in the infusion of new element and many old members have been unseated.

An analysis of the results declared so far in five wards, namely, "A", "B", "C", "D" and "F" wards reveals, of the total of 46 seats no less than 27 seats have been captured by new members.

Nine Socialists and five women have been returned.

(Ward Results on Page 5 & 8)

When Press Scores Over Govt.

Frank Admission By Craik & Noyce

Echo Of Jawahar's Release And Chawla's Flight In Assembly

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, August 13.

Two Government Members confessed to-day that Press had scored over Government in the matters of first-class importance.

These confessions were made in answer to a short-notice question, when Sir Henry Craik admitted that he had learnt the news about Pandit Jawaharlal's release from the Associated Press and had not yet heard from the U. P. Government.

CHAWLA'S FLIGHT.

Sir Frank Noyce too admitted that he had learnt from the Press of Mr. Chawla's arrival in London, but tried to make a grievance of it, that Mr. Chawla had not informed the authorities, who had to undergo unnecessary trouble to ascertain his whereabouts.

It did not strike the Industries Member that such a unique flight should have made Government's agents in London keep Simla informed.

"IN NEOGY'S NET."

As for the day's sitting, its chief interest lay in the confession made by Sir Henry Craik who was frank enough to make it to the House. Mr. Neogy's chief charge against Government was that the Judiciary was influenced by the Executive, and that Sir Shadilal had said so. Sir Henry Craik cleverly avoided this controversy by saying, he was "too old a bird" to be caught in the net, but he unconsciously fell into Mr. Neogy's net all the same. He admitted that once when an accused had been let off, a High Court Judge in Lahore told him that the accused was guilty, but the Rules of Evidence demanded his acquittal. Mr. Neogy got his chance and ejaculated: "Is that the way the High Court Judges talk with the Executive officials in the Punjab?"

CRAIK UPSET.

Sir H. Craik was upset, but added that Mr. Neogy had also referred to his talk with a Judicial officer. However, Sir H. Craik certainly put up a well-reasoned defence and even though half a dozen members spoke against the Bill Government's majority was sure, they had 56 votes against 28. Which meant that non-official ranks had further depleted by six, through the absence of members on the popular side.

The Bill will be passed to-morrow.

Assam Bill Debate

The Assembly met to-day to discuss the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Supplementary Bill.

At question-time, Sir Joseph Bhore replying to a number of questions by Mr. Ghuznavi regarding the Indianisation of the Railway Board and the non-appointment of an Indian successor to Mr. Colvin said that he would like to make it clear for ever that appointments to such Boards must be made on merit irrespective of racial or communal considerations, but that other things being equal, the Government might be justified in taking racial and communal considerations into account.

Mr. Neogy asked whether any Indian had been superseded by the recent appointment to the Railway Board?

Sir Joseph Bhore wanted notice of that question.

CHAWLA IN LONDON.

Sir Frank Noyce replying to a short-notice question of Mr. Jog, said that Mr. Chawla, the missing airman, had arrived in London safely. He had changed his original route from Alexandria without informing the aerodrome authorities.

ASSAM BILL.

Discussion was then resumed on the Assam Criminal Law Supplementary Bill.

The President announced that he had arranged with the Legislative Department that whenever a Provincial Act was to be amended the original Act shall always be supplied along with the Amending Bill to all the members.

PHOOKAN LEADS.

Mr. Phookan, Member from Assam, leading the debate, said that the legislation was based on a principle which offended against the ideas of justice. It was always difficult to distinguish between the fabricated and genuine evidence.

WHAT SHADILAL SAID.

Mr. K. C. Neogy said that he was not going to discriminate between the two classes of people; in the first class being persons, who were merely suspected of complicity in terrorist movements, and secondly those who had been convicted by a very competent body of Commissioners of overt acts of terrorism.

Mr. Neogy asked the Home Member whether he could guarantee that persons who had been acquitted by the High Court after appeal would be allowed to have lib-

(Continued on page 8.)

STOP PRESS

4 POLICEMEN TO DIE.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.

Four policemen concerned in the attack on the Chancellery when Dr. Dollfuss was murdered were sentenced to death by the military court and will be executed within three hours. Police Inspector was sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude.—Reuter.

GORED IN BULLRING.

MADRID, Aug. 13.

Veteran first-rank matador Sanchez Mejias was gored in a bullring at Manzanares and died.

Mejias who was 47 retired in 1929 returned to the ring merely to train his son who was seventeen. Mejias was definitely giving up the ring at the end of the season.

Another matador gave blood in transfusion but Mejias failed to rally.

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Wanted A Teacher to Coach up a Matric Student Sanskrit Second Language at Andheri time 1 to 3 p.m. Apply Box No. 2819 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Experienced Head Proof Reader for the Bombay Chronicle. Apply with testimonials to the Manager, The Bombay Chronicle Press.

Wanted.—An A. D. C. well learned in English and Hindi preferably Urdu also, must know riding and sports, such as, Tennis, etc. Apply immediately in writing with photograph without which no applications will be considered to the Private Secretary to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Maharaj Alwar, Moti Mehal, Lucknow. (8757)

Wanted a Stenographer. Salary up to Rs. 500 per month. Minimum speed 200 words per minute in English. Sound knowledge of English essential. Preference given to applicant knowing Hindi. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with copies of testimonials and photograph which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before 10th August, to The Private Secretary to H. H. Alwar, C/o Thos. Cook & Sons. (8756)

Wanted an A. D. C. to His Highness, salary up to Rs. 700 according to qualifications. Should have thorough knowledge of English and Hindi. Preference will be given to those knowing Urdu as well. Must know riding and sports, such as tennis, etc. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before 15th August, to Private Secretary to His Highness Maharaj Alwar, C/o Thos. Cook and Sons, Ltd., Bombay. (8755).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let.—One big Shop in Red House, Parsi Bazar St., the shop is situated in the front of the building. All the adjoining shops are Stationer's shops. Full particulars from the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Intermediate College of the Senior Cambridge Institute offers to coach students for Punjab Matriculation, Benares Admission, Rajputana Intermediate, Rajputana Matriculation, within a short period of eight months or less. Classes regularly started. Efficient staff, best coaching and individual attention. Wide choice of Languages and subjects. Apply:—The Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House, Bombay 4. (8750).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Candidates in Station Master and Commercial Classes. Training allowance upto Rs. 15/- uniforms—lodging passage free. Service compulsory, Rules and Selection Form on Re. 1/- Superintendent, Central Telegraph & Railway duties College, Delhi. (2817).

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Excellent Small-loans Facilities Eradicate Domestic—Difficulties. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2777).

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Youman's Guide. Containing nearly 20,000 Recipes for preparing several thousand articles. Rs. 15. Naylor's Year Book Rs. 2-10. King Co., Booksellers, Hornby Road, Bombay. (2805).

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Experienced Scientists desires to give free training in manufacturing quick selling Swadeshi Article. Investment of Rs. 20/- necessary to start business. For particulars apply Box No. 2813 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted financing partners, 200 Sub-Agents 8 Chief Agents throughout India, for Rumanian Russian Petrol Kerosene Lubricating Oil Distributing Co. Apply stating selling and investing capacity Box No. 2814 "Bombay Chronicle".

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Wanted—Agents and Organisers on decent pay or commission. The Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd. Head Office, 98-4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (2796).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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For Sale.—Half an acre of garden with well-ventilated, spacious house situated in good locality in Kumta town is offered for sale. For other particulars apply to the undersigned X, c/o M.P. Divgi, LL.B., Pleader, Kumta. (2815).

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Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL KADER HAJI AHMED DADA, MAHOMED OOMER HAJI AHMED DADA, MAHOMED HASHAM HAJI AHMED DADA and ABDUL LATIF HAJI AHMED DADA, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients free from all claims and incumbrances.

All persons having any claim of interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust possession, residence, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Chakla Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 244 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 623, New No. 6285, Old Survey No. 869, New Survey No. 2050, Cadastral Survey No. 449, of Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 450 and Street No. 172, 174, 176 and 178 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Chakla Street, on or towards the West by the property formerly belonging to Godumia Jitekar and now by the land belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay on or towards the North by sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Khoja Salebai wife of Gatoo Bhagwandas and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Premji Yeshwant and now belonging to the Nawab of Makla.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1934.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM
Purchasers' Attorneys.
8787

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that Messrs JAMNADAS MANGALDAS and SADASHIV KONDIRAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim to or against or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 65, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest not so made known in writing as aforesaid and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house and erections standing thereon situate, lying and being in Khatarally Cross Lane, outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts as appearing from the City Survey extract and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North Khatarally Cross Lane aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Ramrao Parashram and Nilkantrao Parashram, on or towards the East by the property of Laxmibai, widow of Bhai Ramchandra and on or towards the West by the property of Atmaram Rowji Rele which premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 140, Collector's New No. A/1239, Old Survey No. 448-451 and New Survey No. 1A/7536 and Cadastral Survey No. 405 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1050 and Street No. 41.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1934.

MOHILE PAREKH &
MANECKLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8788

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS, RAMDAS GIRDHARDAS KUVERJI, BAI GOMTIBAI, widow of Girdhardas Kuverji, VASANJI PREMJI, JIVENDAS TRIKAMDAS, TULSIDAS WALJI and KASTURBAI, wife of Tulsidas Walji, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land situate on the Mody Bay Imperial Estate in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (428 6/9ths) four hundred and twenty-eight and six-ninths square yards together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Goa Street, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 22/8480, Cadastral Survey No. 1142 of Fort Division and Collectors New Serial Nos. 15 and 13 bounded on the North by Goa Street, on or towards the south by the land leased to Assur Virji, on or towards the East partly by the land leased to Hari Dharmaji and partly by the land leased to Odhavji Karamsey and on or towards the West partly by the land leased to Vallabhdas Jeram, partly by the land leased to Girdhardas Jadhavji and partly by the land leased to Assur Virji and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 2743 former Street No. 3 present Street Nos. 57-59-61 and are now in the possession of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1934.

N. C. DALAL & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
8789.

Public Notices

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TENDERS accompanied by plans and specifications are invited for the supply and installation of Air-Conditioning and heating plant in a new wing to be built for the Headquarters Office, Lahore.

If possible the ducts should be incorporated in the building but grilles and metal connections should be included in the quoted rate.

Plans of the building and other conditions may be obtained on application to the Divisional Superintendent, North Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5 per set.

Tenders will be received upto 10 a.m. on 10th September, 1934, and opened on the same date at Noon.

(Sd.) W. S. BENTON,
for Divisional Superintendent,
North Western Railway, Lahore.
8786

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF SEWING MACHINES, MOTOR TYRES, METALS, RUBBER, etc.

By order of the Commanding Officer, I.A.S.C., sale will be held on THURSDAY, 16-8-34 at 11-0 a.m. (S.T.) in the workshop of No. 26 M. T. Coy., behind Assaye Building, Colaba, of sewing machines, instruments, brass, aluminium, steel, etc., tubes, leather, etc.

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of Jamnadas Gopalji late of Bombay and Barwala in Limdi State in Kathiawar Hindu Inhabitant a Yarn Merchant who at the time of his death resided at Barwala in Limdi in Kathiawar ..... Deceased.

Jekorebai widow of Jamnadas Gopalji of Bombay and Barwala Hindu Inhabitant at present temporarily residing at 2nd floor, Balubhai Kahandas Mala, Dokamardi Bhuleshwar outside the Fort of Bombay for the use and benefit of the said Chandrakant Jamnadas and Arvindrai Jamnadas minors and limited till one of them attains the age of majority ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir John William Fisher Beaumont, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Ninth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Sd. R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

Sd. TAHIRALI.

The 9th day of August, 1934.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

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Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Celebes Maru	31st July	6th Aug
Taijin ,,	1st Aug	....
Hokushin ,,	13th ,,	20th Aug.
Tamahoko ,,	20th ,,	....
Pacific ,,	24th ,,	8th Sept.
Havana ,,	8th Sept.	22nd ,,
Tempei ,,	19th ,,	....
Shunko ,,	23rd ,,	8th Oct.
Argun ,,	9th Oct.	22nd ,,

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Telegrams:—"Shosen."

EXCITEMENT OVER DEMOLITION OF TEMPLE

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Aug. 13.

The excitement over the proposed demolition of the Hanuman Temple in the Nalabazar area in Secunderabad continued throughout Sunday, and towards the evening the District Magistrate and D.S.P. visited the locality. In consequence of a report that the contractor and his workmen who were engaged for the demolition work had fled fearing assault by the inhabitants of the locality after beginning the demolition, four policemen were posted in the vicinity of the temple in the afternoon. No other incident has occurred.

It is understood that a deputation of Hindus is waiting on the Resident to-day in this connection. —A. P.

Two Jats of village Dells, in the Phillisur "tehsil", were convicted to-day by Sardar Gurdial Singh 1st Class Magistrate, Jullundur, under Excise Act and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine Rs. 100 each, or in default, to undergo further four moths' imprisonment, for carrying on illicit distillation of liquor.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, August 13.
Nawab, Duncan, Rangoon.
Engleston, Connor, Rangoon.
Sumatra, Chinea, Genoa.
Kota Agoeng, Hamersna, Genoa.
Mapia, Groustra, Genoa.
Jehangir, Clifton, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, August 13.
Mapia, Groustra, Java.
Sumatra, Chinea, Java.

LOADING.

Bombay, August 13.
Steamer Gazana for Rangoon.
Steamer Hakushin Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Mundra for London.
Steamer Tairea for Durban.
Steamer Nawab for Java.
Steamer Castalia for Liverpool.

S S Nawab:—The T M Coy's steamer Nawab arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Engleston:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Engleston arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Sumatra:—The M Italiana steamer Sumatra arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo and hence she sailed on the same day for Java with same bottom cargo.

S S Kota Agoeng:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Kota Agoeng arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Mapia:—The T M Coy's steamer Mapia arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo and hence she sailed on the same day for Java with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Coy's steamer Jehangir arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a general cargo and specie.

IMPORTS.

S S Bankura; Agents M M & Co., from Mehmerah:—54 bags skins, 37 bags reeds, 81 bags attari, 38 bales wool.

From Bushire:—34 bags gum, 85 bales cotton, 10 bags almonds, 15 bags attari, 28 bags goat skins, 26 bags assafotide, 82 bags poppy seeds.

From Bahrein:—3 tins pearls, 1 tin gold.

From B'Abbas:—20 bags almonds, 27 bags rose-buds, 278 bales cotton.

From Muscat:—4388 bags dates, 2 bundles specie, 1 bundle gold.

From Ormara:—24 bundles mats.

From Koweit:—5 bundles specie.

From Karachi:—310 bags bajree, 693 bags wheat, 243 bags wheat-flour, 100 bags gram, 58 bags rice, 42 bags almond kernals, 200 cases dry fruits, 625 bales cotton, 305 bags jira.

S S Carignano; Agents L Triestino, from Trieste:—12 cases shoes 55 c/s hollow glass, 30 c/s cotton-goods, 1010 c/s paper, 7 c/s Fez-caps, 15 c/s beer, 9 c/s stationery, 99 c/s lamps, 100 c/s chains, 80 c/s millboards, 211 c/s boards, 160 c/s axles, 737 c/s glassware, 95 c/s enamel ware, 52 c/s cement.

From Fiume:—2245 bundles pine boards.

From Venice:—500 bags barytes, 63 bales woollen rugs.

From Leghorn:—64 bales woollen rugs, 130 bales planks.

From Bari:—125 bags almonds.

From Brindisi:—20 kegs tartaric.

From Izimer:—100 bags almonds.

From Pireo:—50 bags glass paper materials.

From Aden:—146 packages alkali.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 13.

S S Mundra, for London:—1300 bags linseed oil cakes, Svastika oil Mills, Ltd; 680 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen and Sons; 1980 bags masoor, 1358 bags groundnut oil cakes, 2716 bags linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros; 50 casks condiments, D D Framji & Co; 15 bls animal skins, J M Rahimtoola & Co; 14 bls animal skins, K Lalbhai; 8 bls animal skins, A H Hirji and Co; 10 bls animal skins, A Gulamhusein and Co.

For Dunkirk:—1370 bags castor seed, Cotton Agents Ltd; 59 bags mustard seed, F Gokalchand.

For Hull:—6850 bags castor seed Cotton Agents, Ltd.

For Leith:—615 bags fenngreek seed, M Bhuta and Co; 400 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Nimoda, for Durban:—15606 bags linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Hakeishima Maru, for Osaka:—75 tons iron scrap, M G A Husein and Co.

For Kobe:—975 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 100 tons iron scrap, G Gabriel.

Two Jat youths, who were arrested from village Patara by the Jullundur Sadar Police in connection with the recovery of an unlicensed pistol and some cartridges, were remanded to police custody till November 15.

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Wonderful Medicine
OF
White Leprosy

Mrs. AMIYA BALA DEVI.

'Amiya Kuthir', Paharpur, Dinajpur, (Bengal).

—HER—

Wonderful Success

It is widely known that Mrs. Amiya Bala Devi has some excellent specifics for WHITE-LEPROSY. We are glad to learn that these have proved unfailing and wonderfully efficacious. Many testimonies have been received in this connection. We are quoting below a letter recently received from Mr. R. C. Sarker of Dacca which will speak for itself

"The market is almost flooded to-day with advertisements for white leprosy. To effect a cure I tried many medicines for my friend suffering from this disease. The money went up but practically no relief came. Your medicine and talisman to which I turned at last proved a good result to my friend. In barely two months, thank God, he has been radically cured. As a token of my warm gratitude and as a testimony to your success in treatment, I have pleasure to present herewith a gold medal in the hope you will accept it. I pray to God for your long life.

We advise those who are suffering from this malady in silence and without hope of recovery to immediately try the wonderful specifics of Mrs. Amiya Bala Devi, her address is—"Amiya-Kutir." Paharpur, P.O. Dinajpur (Bengal).

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Results Of M.Sc. Exam. In French And German Translation Test

The following is the list of candidates who have passed the Examination in the translation test at the M.Sc.:

BOMBAY CENTRE.

French and Physics.

1 H. N. Desai.
2 R. D. Mistry.

French and Chemistry.

4 B. F. Perreira.
5 H. P. Ghadiali.
6 C. M. Mehta.
7 P. R. Mehta.

French and Botany.

8 N. S. Bamji.
9 S. J. Contractor.
11 T. S. Mahabale.
13 S. Solomon.

French and Geology.

15 B. G. Deshpande.

French and Zoology.

16 F. M. Pinto.

French and Mathematics.

17 D. G. Aranake, (admitted provisionally).
18 B. V. Bapat.
19 S. R. Bhise.
20 B. V. Deshpande.
23 P. R. Rao.
24 J. L. Shahaney.

German and Physics.

25 D. D. Desai.
28 M. G. Mahajan.
29 H. R. Redkar.

German and Chemistry.

32 R. H. Munje.
34 B. V. Patil.
36 P. S. Rege.
37 I. Z. Saiyed.
38 S. S. Talwalkar.

German and Mathematics.

41 B. J. E. De-Sa.

KARACHI CENTRE.

French and Mathematics

44 H. J. Advani.
45 **Guli Hassaram Chablani.**
46 R. M. Hemnani
47 R. R. Kirpalani.
48 M. S. Lalwani.
49 W. T. Mansukhani.

BANGALORE CENTRE.

German and Chemistry.

50 V. T. Athavale.

FILM ACTRESS FINED

Found Guilty Of Rash And Negligent Driving

Miss Mehtab alias Najula Ebrahim a well-known film star, who was charged with rash and negligent driving was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 by Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Monday.

The prosecution case against Miss Mehtab was that on December 18, last year, she was driving Car No. W 5894 and while entering the Ajanta Film Studio Compound on the Government Gate Road at Parel, knocked down Kashiram Alanna, who was standing inside the compound. He received serious injuries and was detained for traetment in hospital for more than a month.

In her statement the accused said that it was not she that was driving the car. She was sitting with the driver, who had been engaged only eight days before the accident.

The Magistrate believing the prosecution story sentenced the Film Star as above.

Rs. 150 out of the fine, were ordered to be paid to the complainant. The fine was paid on the spot.

NEW KANNADA SCHOOL AT WORLI

Mrs. Tayabji Performs Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony of the Kannada Primary School at Worli started by the Karnatak Association was performed by Mrs. S. Tyabji, the chairman of the Municipal School Committee on Sunday evening at Worli. A large gathering of Karnatakis of Bombay and several prominent guests were present.

APPEAL TO SEND CHILDREN.

In declaring the school open Mr. Tyabji paid high tributes to the members of the Karnatak Association for creating this school and placing the same at the disposal of the Karnatak residents at Worli, specially the working class, who have come to Bombay in search of employment for the benefit of the education of their children in their mother tongue. She appealed to the parents gathered there to co-operate with the Association and enjoy the benefits of the institution by sending their children to the school and make them good citizens.

About forty children of the school received prizes from the chairman. Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy the vice-president of the Association extended a warm welcome on behalf of the Association to Mrs. Tyabji and requested her to open the school.

POSED AS C. I. D. OFFICER

Accused Alleged To Have Played Confidence Trick On Marwari Dealer

Having posed as a C.I.D., constable and showing a jeweller's son a house which was deserted for the last one year as his own, Agriprasad Mahadeo is alleged to have played a confidence trick on the Marwari dealer.

The Maharbawri Police allege that the accused on July 17 last went to a Marwari Jeweller at Kapan Lane and posing as a C.I.D. constable asked some jewellery to be sent along with him for his wife's approval at home.

The Marwari's son accompanied the accused, who is alleged to have led him to a building in Kalbadevi Road and returned after a while saying that his wife was not at home and sent back the jewellery.

On July 16 the accused again approached the Marwari and is alleged to have asked the complainant to lend him the jewellery which he would take home to show to his wife, but as the complainant's son already knew his residence, there was no need for anyone to follow him and that he would come back shortly.

The Marwari lent the jewels. The accused is alleged to have disappeared after that, and when the jeweller made enquiries at his supposed residence, he came to know that the building was deserted for the last one year.

On August 10 the accused was seen in the vicinity of the jeweller's shop and was identified and arrested.

He was placed on Monday before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

The accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 150 and a surety in a like sum and Rs. 50 to be deposited in Court. The case is posted to August 23.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATION

Mr. K. L. Panjabi Replaces Lt.-Col. K. G. Gharpurey

The Bombay Government Gazette issued on Monday says that the Governor has accepted the resignation by Lieut.-Colonel K. G. Gharpurey, I.M.S., of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Governor has further, for the purpose of sub-section (1) of section 72-A of the Government of India Act and in pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 26 of the Bombay Electoral Rules, nominated Mr. K. L. Panjabi, I.C.S., being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Gazette further says—"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (9) of rule 14 of the Bombay Electoral Rules, and with reference to Government Notification in the Legal Department, No. 52-E, dated the 5th July 1934, the name of the following candidate, who has been declared to be elected as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council vice the Honourable Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Bomanjee Cooper, by the constituency mentioned opposite his name, is hereby published:—Name, Mr. R. G. Soman (Constituency. Satara District (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.)

KARVE'S APPEAL REJECTED

The revisional applications filed by Prof. R. D. Karve and Mr. K. N. Nimbkar against the sentences of Rs 200 and Rs. 100 respectively imposed upon them by the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, in respect of certain obscene articles were rejected by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court on Monday.

The articles were published in the December issue of "Samaj Swasthya," a monthly magazine in Marathi and Gujarati, of which the first accused was the editor and the second accused was the printer and publisher.

LIBERTY AND LICENSE.

The Magistrate, in convicting the first accused, observed that if he had certain views on sex matters and social hygiene, he was justified in advocating them within bounds. "While agreeing with the accused that the taboo of silence on sex matters should be raised, I do not agree that the liberty of writing on sex matters should be made into a license, and publication should be given to filthy and indecent matter."

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar who with Mr. B. G. Modak appeared for the petitioner, argued that the magazine did not contain general news but only articles on problems of social hygiene. Such a magazine could not find circulation among the general public.

PROHIBITION OF PICKETING

New Objectionable Factor In Trades Disputes Bill

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., has issued the following statement:

In the Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Government have now introduced a fundamental change by creating a new offence prohibiting picketing and inducing workers not to go to work during a Trade Dispute while the conciliation meetings are going on and punishing that offence with a drastic penalty of imprisonment up to two years and a fine up to Rs. 5,000.

I had approved of the main principle of the original draft of the Bill which in my opinion was to impose an obligation upon the conciliator who was to be appointed by Government to make an effort to bring about the settlement of an industrial dispute if he is satisfied that a dispute exists or is apprehended and if an application is made to him by one of the parties to the dispute or a report is made by the Labour Officer to be appointed by Government that the proceedings for conciliation to be taken by the Conciliator.

By adding a provision for prohibiting picketing, Government have now introduced a new factor whally hostile to the interests of the workers. Peaceful picketing is a necessary element in a stike and, if a terribly drastic provision against picketing is introduced, workers cannot be expected to apply to the Conciliator for conciliation proceedings and be liable to be punished for picketing and themselves help in bringing about a collapse of the strike.

If the proposed legislation is passed, what will happen is that whenever there is a strike, the employers will make an application for the conciliation proceedings being taken so that the drastic provisions regarding picketing will come into operation and then prolong the conciliation proceedings and thus bring about a collapse of the strike; and after the strike collapses as the dispute will have ceased to exist, the conciliation proceedings will have ot be stopped.

I, therefore, fear that the proposed legislation including the provision against picketing will be harmful to the interests of the workers and should be strongly opposed by them unless the provision regarding picketing is withdrawn. It is needless to add that, as the legislation is conceived in a spirit or hostility to the workers, although picketing is prohibited, there is no corresponding obligation placed upon the employers not to engage in strike breaking activities or not to engage black-leg labour or not to change the conditions of work during the conciliation proceedings.

The heavy hand of the legislation is entirely laid only on the workers leaving the employers free to do what they like.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Interesting Contest Anticipated

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 12.

The election fever which is rampant throughout the length and breadth of India is also prevalent in Bandra. With the elections of coming off in October next candidates are busy canvassing votes. The electoral roll has been recently published and additions or objections are called for. A very interesting tussle is anticipated.

In the 'G' Ward (Palli, Turner Road and Khari village) no loss than 14 candidates are up and about cajoling voters. Among these is the ex-Secretary of the Municipality, Mr. Choubal. Khar appears to return two of its candidates uncontested, as there exists an influential Association which will nominate the candidates.

In the 'E' Ward (Danda and Chuim) the candidate who drew a blank on the last occasion, intends to put in his nomination this time. A practising lawyer is a contestant in the 'D' Ward against the two sitting members. It may be mentioned here that, consequent on the death of Mr. Augustus Pereira, Dr. J. H. Pereira was elected as the only candidate nominated. He has, therefore, been a member only since the beginning of this year.

Dr. D'Monte and Prof. Almeida the two sitting members of the 'C' ward appear so far to have no rivals. In the 'A' ward, things are a bit tame so far as the non-Mahomedan seats are concerned. But the Mahomedan sitting members are on the 'qui vive' as they expect a rival—a councilior who is shifting his constituency from another ward.

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DEPRESSION OVER C. P. FILLS UP

Earthquake Shock Recorded In Bombay On Monda

POONA, August 13.

The depression over the West Central Provinces has filled up. The monsoon has been strong from Gujarat to the West Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly, general in Lower Burma, West Central India, East Central Provinces, Gujarat, Konkan and Malabar, and local in Bengal, Chota Nagur, East Central India, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Sind, Mysore and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, Bihar, West United Provinces, Southwest Punjab, Baluchistan, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, East Rajputana and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair, seven inches. Diamond Island, seven; Mergui, two; Tavoy and Victoria Point, one and half; Akyab, one; Dehra Dun, four; Hoshangabad and Indore, three; Neemuch, two. Khandwa, one and half; Rajkot, three. Bhavnagar and Hyderabad (Sind) two; Dalhousie and Udaipur, one and half; Ahmedabad and Tankhala ,one; Mahableshwar, four; Kandala, two; and Calicut and Mercara, one.

FORECAST:

The monsoon will be active in West Central Provinces. West Central India and Gujarat and will strengthen in Burma, and on the coast. Rainfall will extend in West Rajputana, West United Provinces, Punjab and the Northwest Frontier Province.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:

Locally heavy rain will occur in Arakan, Pegu and the Tenasserim Coasts during the next 36 hours.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT:

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,570 miles away and with its epicentral region apparently near the Phillippine Islands, was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 5 hours 29 minutes I. S. T. on Monday August 13.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 13-8-34 Colaba Point 0.27"; Fort 0.54"; J. J. Hospital 0.67".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 60.55"; Fort 79.12"; J. J. Hospital 66.10".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 51.53"; Fort 58.47"; J. J. Hospital 55.49".

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 Colaba Point 41.03"; Fort 65.40"; J. J. Hospital 47.91"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 43.76".

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of 13-8-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.023 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m 80.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.9 degrees (normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.9 degrees (normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 203 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.27 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 10.73 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 60.59 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3570 miles away with its epicentral region apparently near Philippine Islands was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 5 hrs 29m (I.S.T.) on Monday, the 13th August 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-8-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.82 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.61 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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KEEN ENTHUSIASM AT ELECTION

J. Divan Elected President Of Ahmedabad C. C.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 13.

Keen enthusiasm prevailed yesterday at the time of election of the Ahmedabad Congress Committee. Mr. Jivanlal Divan was elected as President, Dr. Hariprasad Desai as Vice President, and Messrs. Arjun Lala(and Sarabhai Parikh as secretaries.

Those elected for the Working Committee were as under with the number of votes:—

Nahhari Parikh 245, Arjunlala 241, Jivanlal Divan 241, Krishanlal T. Desai 240, Dr. Hariprasad Desai 232, Champaben Mehta 235, Mohanlal Bhatt 23, Panalal Zaveri 232, Sarabhai Parikh 227, Gulamrasul Kureshi 218, Nandlal Shah 215, Vadilal Dazsukhram 211, Vaidya Samarthlal 205, Thakorlal Thaker 203, Chhotalal Patel 165, and Chhabildas Patel 160.

A special meeting for the future programme is to be held next Sunday.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

England's Chances In Last Test Match

(By J. C. MAITRA).

FOOTBALL.

The Football Team which was sent by the Indian Football Association of Calcutta to tour South Africa returned here on Saturday last, after what may be called a fairly successful tour. I most cordially welcome them back home. They have not only upheld the prestige of Indian Football in South Africa by winning fifteen out of the sixteen matches played there, but by their splendid behaviour on and out of the field, showed to the South Africans what excellent sportsmen Indians were.

WHITES OBSERVE "COLOUR-BAR."

I am glad that they were hospitably received everywhere, and had not to suffer any inconvenience or hardship owing to their colour and nationality, as was feared by many of us. Mr. P. K. Mukherjee, the Manager of the Team, was profuse in his praise about their hosts. It is a good thing to hear that the tourists have brought back many happy memories of that "wonderful country." Notwithstanding I cannot run away from the fact that the Whites of South Africa refused to have any sporting engagement with "their guests." That would have, perhaps, lowered their "colour-prestige" in the eyes of the Natives of the soil!

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY MISSED.

It is clear that the South African Whites failed to rise to the height of true sportsmanship. They stuck to their arrogant notion of superiority of colour. I thought that when they saw our sporting team they would veer round and meet them on level terms. But that was not to be. The South African sportsmen missed a great opportunity of setting an example to their countrymen.

A TEAM FOR ENGLAND NEXT YEAR?

Encouraged by the success which the South African tourists have met abroad and the Mahomedan Sporting at home, enthusiasts in Calcutta are thinking of sending a team to England next year. I have no doubt that there will be many to support any such proposal. But whether it will receive the sanction of the Indian Football Association is another matter. The chief problem is, of course, the finance. If that can be satisfactorily solved, I do not see why a team should not be sent there.

TAKE A BROAD VIEW OF THINGS.

I know there are plenty of people who would always place the match-winning point of view in the forefront, and insist that no team should be sent out unless and until it can assure victory in majority of cases. But that is not the right perspective. If we take such a narrow circumscribed view, we would never be able to compete wth the world with any degree of success. To rise on a par with the most advanced nations of the world, we have got to fight and strive again and again.

NOT A NEW IDEA.

Every other nation has done the same and would do so in future. So the consideration of our weaker condition should not deter us. The idea of sending a team to England is not a new one. The Mohan Bagans have been considering it for a long time. A few years back, they had almost settled on the trip. Somehow or other it did not come off.

CHARM OF BARE-FOOTED FOOTBALL.

There is one aspect of the question which needs special consideration and that is the speciality of barefooted football. I have not the least doubt in my mind that people will go a long distance to see a refined display of it. Its attraction is sure to pay the gate well. The team need not, however, be a completely barefooted one. It may be a mixture of barefooted and booted players. And if the selection is made from the best players in the country after a fair trial, I have every confidence that the team will be a fairly strong one. It may not be capable of beating the professional teams of England. But I am sure it will be able to put up a good show against any team in England. I hope the I. F. A. will give the proposal their earnest consideration.

ARMY SUPPORT FOR TWO-REFEREE SYSTEM.

Another question which is agitating the minds of the Calcutta people is in regard to the refereeing problem. For some time past, earnest efforts are being made to improve the standard of the whistling fraternity. But they have not come up to expectations. Last season, the two-referee system was introduced, and it proved fairly satisfactory. The Army authorities then came in the way. They took their stand on the F. A. Rule 13, which makes the appointment of one referee obligatory.

STILL ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

When the parent-body in England was approached for a special permission, it flatly refused to accede to the request. Now that the proposal has the support of the Military authorities of Bengal. It is hoped that the Army Sports Control Board at Kasauli will give it their favourable consideration. At the same time, I hope that the Calcutta Referees' Association will leave no stone unturned to improve the standard of their refereeing.

CRICKET—

ENGLAND'S TEST TEAM.

The choice of the English Selection Committee has fallen on the following players for the final Test Match, which will commence on the Oval on Friday next:—R. E. S. Wyatt (Warwick), H. Sutcliffe (Yorks), C. F. Walters (Worcester), W. R. Hammond (Gloucester), P. Hendren (Middlesex), M. Leyland (Yorks), L. E. G. Ames (Kent), G. O. Allen (Cantab. and Middlesex), H. Verity (Yorks), W. E. Bowes (Yorks), A. R. Gover (Surrey), R. D. Clark (Essex), I. A. R. Peebles (Middlesex), R. J. Gregory (Surrey).

As was expected three players have been dropped from the last team, and they are:—Mitchell, Hopwood and Keeton. Of course, Sutcliffe takes his place in the team, while Wyatt, Walters, Hammond, Leyland, Hendren, Ames, Verity and Bowes are sure to remain in it too.

The chief surprises of the list are the inclusion of Allen, who proved an utter failure in the Third Test and, by the way, immortalized himself by bowling 13 balls in one over, and the exclusion of Voce, who only the other day in the Notts' match, captured six of the Australian wickets for 66. There is sure to be a lot of criticism in England about this.

It remains to be seen who, out of the remaining five, are selected for the last two positions. Owing to the prolonged affair, which is Final Test is sure to be the Selection Committee is hard put to it to fix on the right men who would be able to stand the strain. The Australians are well accustomed to this kind of trial of strength and, therefore, the chances weigh well in their favour. But Dame Fortune has thrown her smiles more on her side. So England cannot be counted as lost at all.

FINAL TEST MATCH SURPRISES

Allen, Gover, Peebles Gregory And Clark Invited To Play

LONDON, Aug. 12

The team for the final Test Match will be selected from the following:—

R. E. S. WYATT (Warwick),
H. SUTCLIFFE (Yorkshire),
C. F. WALTERS (Worcester),
W. R. HAMMOND (Gloucester)
P. HENDREN (Middlesex),
M. LEYLAND (Yorkshire),
L. E. G. AMES (Kent),
G. O. ALLEN (Cambridge and Middlesex,
H. VERITY (Yorkshire),
W. E. BOWES (Yorkshire),
A. R. GOVER (Surrey),
R. D. CLARK (Essex),
I. A. R. PEEBLES (Middlesex),
R. J. GREGORY (Surrey)).—Reuter.

KHANDWA D. C. C. ELECTIONS

Forty Congressmen Stage Walk-out

(From A Correspondent)

KHANDWA Aug. 12

Some forty congressmen of Khandwa staged a walkout when the elections to Khandwa District Congress Committee were held

The trouble started from the beginning of the meeting when a section of congressmen, all convicted in C. D. movement, urged that Mr. Makhanlal should vacate the chair, which he had occupied without being proposed by anyone. He declined to do so saying that none but he was authorised to preside on that occasion.

KHADI WEARERS TO VOTE

Then came questions as to who could vote. The President declared that only habitual wearers of Khaddar could vote. But when votes were being recorded, it was noticed that many a mill-cloth wearer also gave votes, and when this fact was brought to the notice of the President he said he had full faith in his voters. His attention was then drawn to the Benares resolution of Congress Working Committee, but he said he was not prepared to cancel any votes. On this, the party left the meeting under protest.

The matter has been referred to Mahakoushal Povincial Congress Committee

"Father Of Indian Merchants' Chamber Dead"

Sir Manmohandas Ramji Passes Away At Ripe Old Age Of 76 Years

Sir Manmohandas Ramji, the well-known Bombay businessman and Sanatanist passed away at his residence, Ridge Road, Walkeshwar, on Tuesday at 4 p.m. (B.T.) He was 76 years old at the time of his death.

The life of Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt., presents an example of a man who, by an untiring zeal and hard work rose to a position of eminence and distinction both in business and in official circles. Born in the year 1857, and educated at the Bombay High School, he realised early in life what important part of business played in one's life. He entered in business when he was 22 years old and won his place as a man of great business abilities throughout the Bombay Presidency. In his early career, he established huge business connections with Manchester with the result that Messrs. Ralli Brothers finding in him the right sort of

SIR MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI

man for their business, appointed his firm as their commercial brokers which connections lasted for over 20 years.

AN ABLE LEADER

The Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association recognized in Sir Manmohandas an able leader and elected him as their President in 1898 which position he has since occupied continuously. As Chairman of the Association he undertook the long, patient and arduous work to put through successfully the freight contracts from time to time, inaugurated the revision of indent forms which conferred immence benefit to the members of the Association, and he carried on the struggle and secured in the end on behalf of the Association the right of having Indians selected as Umpires.

HIS BUSINESS ENTERFRISES

It is not however, as an importer of foreign piece-goods nor as commecial broker to Ralli Brothers that Sir Manmohandas holds his greatness, but it is as a manufacturer of Indian Textiles and due to his business intellect and to his keen foresight and clear judgment of doing right thing at the right moment that he is styled "A Business Magnate" of Bombay. He was the Chairman and a Director of the New Kaiser-I-Hind Mill, the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the Hindustan Mills and the Model Mills (Nagpur) Ltd., the Chairman and Director of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-Operative Stores Co. Ltd., The Founder, Chairman and Director of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, elected him as a member of the Committee of the Association as far back as 1891. Sir Manmohandas has since then continued as a very able and energetic member of the Committee of the Association and was considered to be the pillar of the Association. He was elected as a Chairman of the Association in 1909.

HIS CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMANSHIP

Sir Manmohandas displayed constructive statesmanship in starting and organising in 1906, the Indian Merchants' Chamber,—a body representing the Indian business community and steering it through all its initial stages which initiated the establishment of Indian Chambers of Commerce in all the important centres in India, thus making the Indian Commercial community united and conscious of its own rights and privileges. He worked as a President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber from 1907 to 1913, again in 1924 and once again in 1933 and served on the Committee of the Chamber ever since its commencement upto 1928. He was known as the "father of the Indian Merchants' Chamber". So much did he love the Chamber that at the end of 1832 when there was a serious difference of opinion amongst its members threatening very existence of the Chamber, both the parties approached Sir Munmohandas requesting him to accept the Presidentship for the year 1933 and he submitted to the call of duty and accepted the responsibility though at the time he was not keeping good health and was advised to take rest.

IN THE CORPORATION.

It is more due to his love of labour than to anything else that even amongst these varied and numerous activities, Sir Munmohandas could spare himself for civic services. Early in his life, he exhibited a very keen interest for public affairs. He was elected as a member of the Municipal Corporation in 1898 by the rate payers of C Ward, where he worked for several years as a member of the Standing Committee of which he was the Chairman in 1908. He was elected a Chairman of the Corporation for the year 1912/13 and served as a member of the Corporation for about 18 years. It was only with the idea of civic duty only that Sir Munmohandas volunteered his services and worked strenuously in the dark days of the first plague epidemic in Bombay, in giving relief to the needy.

IN THE LEGISLATURES.

Sir Munmohandas worked on the Bombay Legislative Council from 1910 to 29 representing the Indian commercial community and worked in the Indian Legislative Assembly from 1921 to 23, the first Assembly under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms as a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. He was elected to the Council of State in 1925, and again re-elected that body in November 1925. He was nominated a Justice of Peace in 1893 and also as an Honorary Magistrate on the inauguration of the Honorary Magistrates' Bench which office he held for several years. The title of Knighthood was conferred upon him in 1927.

Sir Manmohandas was one of the most orthodox Sanatanists who vehemently opposed the reform movement brought in the forefront by the Harijan tour started by Mahatma Gandhi.

Sir Munmohandas was also a member of the trustees of the Board of Bombay Port Trust for several years and also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. He was a member of the Advisory Committee to the B. B. & C. I. Rly. and was also a member of the Advisory Committee to the Director of Industries and a member of the Advisory Board to the Bombay Development Department.

CHAMPIONSHIPS OF INDIA COMPETITION

Cricket Board's Appeal To Railways For Concession Tickets

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13.

The majority of associations affiliated to the Board of Control for Cricket in India have entered the Championships of India Competition and it is anticipated that one of the Test matches between Sind and Western India States will be played at Karachi in the first week of November.

The matches between the Southern Punjab and Delhi and District may be played at Delhi about the same time.

MAHARASHTRA CRICKET ASSN.

A new association in Bombay Presidency called the Maharashtra Cricket Association, is seeking affiliation to the Board on the ground that the area in which this new Association proposes to control cricket has sufficient materials to stand up to an association like Gujerat and Mysore and that such cricketers will not find themselves eligible for the Championship of India unless the independent association is recognised because the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association will not have an opportunity of requiring the service of any cricketers from the Southern Maharatta countries. This Association it is understood, has appealed to the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association to recommend to the Board its affiliation.

FOR RAILWAY CONCESSION

With a view to assisting the cricketers participating in the Championship of India, the Board are endeavouring to induce the Railway Board to grant cricketers representing the Associations in the Championship of India competition such concessions as were given during the Ceylonese visit to India in 1932 and the recent M.C.C. tour in 1933-34.—A. P.

Official And Social

The Governor, Sir John Woodhead, left for Dacca by air at 7 a.m. on Monday.

SUCCESSFUL CROSS COUNTRY FLIGHTS

Karachi Aero Club Congratulates Fliers

KARACHI, Aug. 9

The Hon. Secretary, Karachi Aero Club writes:—

The Annual General Meeting of the Karachi Aero Cub Limited was held on August 8. In the absence of Seth Lakhmichand Isardas, the President, who was indisposed and unable to attend, and of the Vice President, Sir Montagu de P. Webb, who is at present in England, Mr. H. S. Bigg-Wither O B E, was elected to the Chair. Mr. Bigg-Wither read the speech which the President had prepared which ran as follows:—

"I think we can congratulate ourselves on a remarkably successful year. For the first time since 1930 we were able to record a small profit on the year's working, in spite of the fact that the rates laid down by Government for depreciation were increased considerably in 1931. This was only made possible by the great increase in flying time. We did nearly 2400 hours during the financial year, the previous record being 1699 hours.

SUCCESSFUL FLYING

A large proportion of our flying has been carried out by Indian members qualifying for 'B' licences many of whom completed long cross country flights successfully. I wish particularly to congratulate Messrs Ghatge, Golwalla, and Karve on their successful flights round India, which undoubtedly did much to encourage cross country flights in this country by showing that such flights are not beyond the capabilities of young Indian Pilots with comparatively little experience.

The current year's agreement with Government provides for a subsidy of Rs. 17,000, compared with a maximum earnable subsidy of Rs. 18,000 last year. Last year, however, only Rs. 16,000 represented fixed subsidy, the balance being made up of bonuses for A licenses, and as we only earned Rs. 1,400 from this source, we shall receive only Rs. 400 less this year than last year. Your Committee have pointed out to Government very forcibly that this Club cannot continue to exist, if any further reduction in subsidy is made, at the same time drawing their attention to the fact that rather more than half the subsidy we receive at present is refunded to Government in the form of duty on petrol, oil, aeroplanes and spare parts, and income tax on staff salaries.

Seth Lakhmichand Isardas was unanimously re-elected President of the Club, and Mr. Bigg-Wither was unanimously elected Vice President.

SWIMMING THE MEDITERRANEAN

Bengali Swimming Champ To Cross Sea From Malta To Sicily

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13

The "United Press" understands that the future plans of Mr. Profulla Ghose; the champion swimmer, are 60 hours' swimming with handcuffs in Japan, 100 hours' free style endurance swimming in America and crossing the English Channel and the Mediterranean sea from Malta to Sicily.—United Press.

ALLEGED THEFT BY RAILWAY SERVANT

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, Aug. 13.

In the case in which Shivram Rangoji, a railway employee, is charged before Mr. P. K. Kharkar, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan with theft, Mr. Govind Kashinath Sahasrabuddhe, a finger-print expert of Bombay, was examined by the prosecution in order to establish the identity of the accused by comparing his finger-marks with those on record showing previous convictions against the accused.

The finger-print expert, giving evidence, stated that in his opinion the finger-marks of Shivram taken in the Court compared favourably with those supplied to him by the police and were therefore, identical.

The accused denied all previous convictions.

The defence, it is understood, intends to lead evidence to show that the accused was employed somewhere in Bombay at a time when the prosecution allege was in a Bombay prison.

Alec Higgins snapped with Tolerate, winner of Div: II of the Elphinston Plate.

Voce's Leg Theory Bowling Resented By Australians

Conflicting Views Expressed By English Newspaper Critics On Notts Match

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Conflicting views are expressed by cricket correspondents in this morning's papers over the omission of Voce from the Final Test selections in view of his achievement against the Australians on August 11.

"The Dail Mail" commends the selectors' refusal to be stampeded on the strength of a single performance

"The Daily Herald" on the contrary says Voce's omission will undoubtedly arouse keen dissatisfaction and the bitter criticism that the M.C.C. finally demonstrated that they had given way to the Australians on fast leg theory.

According to Thomas Moult in "The Daily Mail" a strained atmosphere resulted in Voce's fast leg theory at Nottingham, and while no official complaint has been made some of the Australians suggested that the Nottinghamshire Committee should be informed of their resentment.

"The Daily Telegraph" on the contrary says, the Australians saw no resemblances to Voce's leg theory and body-line to which objection was taken in Australia.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR DOUBLE MURDER

Sequel To Fatal Stabbing Of Wife And Mother-in-Law

Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court Sessions sentenced Krishna Ramji, a middle aged Hindu, to capital punishment the jury finding him guilty of a double murder by a majority of 8 to 1.

The accused was married to Anandibai four years ago, but ill-treated her and sent her back to her parents' house. On March 23 last, he went to their house at Agripada, and rushed at her with a knife. Her mother, Parvatical, who intervened, was also stabbed by him. Both the victims succumbed to the injuries they had received.

The accused's defence was that when he went to his wife's place, one Shankar Vithu, who was on terms of criminal intimacy with her, rushed at him with a knife. His wife and mother-in-law intervened and were stabbed by Shankar.

The Advocate-General with Mr. V. S. Velinkar appeared for the prosecution. Mr. K. B. Dastur with Mr. A. S. Asyekar, appeared for the defence.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 4 1990
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 3 1353
Parsi: Aspandad 12 1303
Sunrise: 6h 19m
Sunset: 7h 8m
High Water: 1-53; 14-04
Low Water: 7-56; 20-16

Adjourned meeting of Bombay Corporation, 3-40 pm.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15.

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch); Public lecture on "What has Christianity to say to the contented man," by Rev. Ronald W. Scott, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH

Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt., J.P., age 76, died on Monday at 5 p.m. Oothamna ceremony will be performed at his residence Ridge Road, Walkeshwar to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (B. T.).

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Physiological Laboratory Grant Medical College, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

'C' WARD D. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the 'C' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. at the Committee's Office.

ARYA SAMAJ

Pandit Parbhubhai Sharma and Pandit Vijay Shankerji will speak at the public meetings of Hindus at the Arya Samaj, Kalbadevi Road, on "Cow-protection fasts" of Pt. Ramchandraji in Kathiawar to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p. m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Public Lecture

Mr. Harjivan K. Mehta Jt. General Secretary, Indian Section, T. S. will lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge, Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Subject: "Karma-Yoga".

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 p.m. on Thursday the 16th instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Maloja" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 16th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from London of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 12th idem and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Thursday the 16th instant.

The 'Maloja' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 pm. the same day

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Voltaire" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Ever Since Eve". Daily at 6-30 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Double Harness" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Just Imagine" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Come on Marines"! Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"An all-cartoon programme. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Raja Shriyal" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Suvarna-Mandir" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar" Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Welcome Danger" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Ambrish" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 noon Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Available Rates. European Lunch Time Music.
2 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club Rot. Donald G. Hill will speak on "Old Goa".
2-30 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. A Relay from the Capitol Cinema. 7-0 p.m. "Sporting Topics." By Tony Manor. 7-30 p.m. The Twin Record Company. 8-30 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin (in English and Hindi) 9-0 p.m. Time Signal 9-30 p.m. Light Music. 10-30 Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. The Coventry Repertory Company. 8 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra, relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. 8-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from York Minister. 9-15 p.m. The Midland Mischief Makers in a light musical entertainment. 10 p.m. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. Odd Instruments, (gramophone records). 11 p.m. Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, will deliver a lecture on "Co-operative Movement"

HOMEWARD MAILS

The homeward P and O Mail Steamer "Chitral" with the mails from Bombay of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

SEASON TICKET FOUND

Mr. Natwerlal N. Gandhi, Mangaldas Building, 3rd floor, Princess Street, writes to say that he has found a quarterly pass of B. B. and C. I. Railway between Jogeshwari and Churchgate The same can be had from him.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central.	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

A Conference on the proposed Tungabadhra Irrigation Project will be held on August 15 and 16 at Hyderabad and will be attended by representatives of the Government of Madras and H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE YEAR'S TEAM SENSATION
ANN HARDING
WILLIAM POWELL
In Radio's Comedy Drama
DOUBLE HARNESS
The Woman's picture of the year throbbing with romance
Also
British Movietone News
Showing
THIRD AND LAST DAY'S PLAY IN FOURTH TEST.

3rd & FINAL WEEK.
THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
3—SHOWS DAILY—3
At 4. 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TARZAN AND HIS MATE

OVER 1,000 ENROLLED

Congress Reception Committee

(Through the Publicity Bureau).
(Reception Committee.)
926 Shmt. Hiravati Mansukhlal,
927 Sjt. Kanchanben Pannalal,
928 Sjt. Chunilal Virchand,
929 Shmt. Ruxmani Ranchhoddas Parekh,
930 Sjt. V. R. Nath,
931 Shmt. Vatsala Nath,
932 Shmt. Ganfoobai Phanse,
933 Sjt. Bhirao Keshavlal Setalwad,
934 Shmt. Ratnagauri B. Setalwad,
935 Sjt. Snridhar Jayaram Narvekar,
936 Sjt. Kevalram B. Joshi,
937 Sjt. Devkaram Nensey Tanna,
938 Shmt. Manekhbai Annasaheb.

(To be continued).

B.P.C.C. ELECTIONS

"F" WARD RESULTS

The results of the "F" Ward election to the B.P.C.C. were declared on Monday.

There were 24 candidates in the field for nine seats. The following nine are the names of the successful candidates.

	Votes.
(1) Kashi Prasad Sinha,	1301
(2) B G Kharekar,	1080
(3) F B Mahadeswar	1067
(4) B G Athalye	998
(5) N V Kulkarni,	988
(6) Venkaeshwar Iyer (Socialist),	940
(7) K Subramanian,	883
(8) N V Kondye,	797
(9) G A Todankar,	794

The following are the names of the defeated candidates:

	Votes.
(10) J C Maitra (Socialist)	696
(11) Redkar,	679
(12) Jinabhai Joshi,	675
(13) Mrs. Ratanben Mehta,	648
(14) B N Maheshwari,	624
(15) Madan Shetty (Socialist),	532
(16) B G Horniman,	513
(17) C K Narayanswami (Socialist),	464
(18) K Vithal Rao,	394
(19) Abid Ali Jafferbhoy;	386
(20) Mrs. Velkar	169
(21) B J Deorukhkar,	165
(22) S H Jhabwala,	62
(23) Wadia,	23
(24) B Nizam	0

Eighteen candidates withdrew after the polling had proceeded for some time.

"D" WARD RESULTS

Three Socialists are among the 11 candidates declared elected in the "D" Girgaum Ward elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The results provide surprises in that Mr. K. F. Nariman who was expected to top the polls has been placed third while Mr. A V Chowdhary, a new comer obtained the first rank Mr. S. A Brelvi who was expected to be among the successful candidates was defeated by a narrow margin of votes. The following are the results:

	votes.
1 Mr. A V. Chowdhary	3.753
2. Mr. S. K. Patil	3.456
3. Mr. K. F Nariman	2,620
4 Mr. Ramdas Pratap	2,560
5. Mr. Hiralal Mahimtura	2,458
6. Mr. K. D. Merchant (Socialist)	2.311
7. Mr. M. R. Masani (Socialist)	2,303
8. Mr. P. R. Lele	2.025
9. Mr. Navin Khandwalla (Socialist)	1.908
10. D. S. Babrekar	1,584
11. Mrs. Perin Captain	1,125

Among the defeated candidates are:

12. Mr. S. A Brelvi	1,058
13. Mr. H. D. Maitra	834
14. Mr. V. N. Patankar	787
15. Mr. C. H. Desai	536
16. Mr. Lalji Pendsel	433
17 Mr. K. A. Vora	426
18. Mr. C. S. Arnalkar	291
19 Mr. S. B. Thakore (Socialist)	206
20. Dr. D. D. Sathye	140
21. Mr. S. K. Kombrabail	108
22. Mr. K. M. Desai	33
23. Mr. T. M. Patni	4

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING TO-DAY

An urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress Reception Committee will be held at the Congress House at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day.

SALSETTE CONGRESS COMMITTEE, THANA

Under the auspices of the S. T. C. C. Thana, a public meeting will be held on Wednesday the 15th instant at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in "Mahajan Wadi" (old Post Office Kharkar Alby) to protest against the action of the President of the City Municipality Thana, in refusing permission to hold a public meeting in the vegetable market in connection with 'Sen Guptaday."

"PROUD IN HIS DEFEAT"

Mr. C. K Narayanswami in an interview to a press representative said:—

"I am proud of my defeat I consider it a signal honour to find myself in the company of such Congressmen of calibre and record of service as Messrs. Syed Abdulla Brelvi and Abid Ali Jafferbhoy. I consider that the votes polled in my favour in the B.P.C.C., elections on Sunday as honest votes for Socialism, because never have I approached a friend or a Congressman on any personal pretensions or considerations but have, whenever the opportunity had arisen, clearly asked them to vote not for me but for Socialism if they believed that the Congress should adopt a policy of real Independence and develop as the organ of our people's as the shrdlu cmfwy z ple's struggle against exploitation. To have polled about 500 votes, without canvassing or conveynace is not a low achievement for the cause which I would have advocated through the B.P.C.C, had I been successful.

"I extend my sincere greetings to those members of the Congress who cast their votes in my favour. Let me assure them that I am not deterred by my defeat. To any honest worker in the cause of freedom, the field is ever open and opportunities for service ever present."

BIHAR RELIEF

Three Papers' Fund

The following amounts were received for the three Papers Bihar Relief Fund:—

A Hindu Gentleman	5 0
The Hindi Stree Mundal Kobe (Japan) through N. Fatealli & Co. Bombay	135-2-5
A Gentleman & Lady	2 0
Manekchand Valjee	15 0
Nom-De-Plume of Bande Khuda	51 0
M. B. Joshi	5 0
M. G. Joshi	5 0
Maganlal Navanitraj Diwan on behalf of Gujarati Primary Teachers' Fund	13 4
The Hindu Bhesha Bhashi Sammelan Earthquake Relief Committee as per list	68 9
K. D. Bharucha	10 0
Bai Shirinbai M. Cooper	10 0
Sheth Jahengir Framji Daruwalla	2 0
Shri Shantinattiyi Maharaj's Temple Fort, through Sheth Premji Nagardas Trustees	5 0
Zenith Tobacco Co Ltd.	67 8
Ankleshwar Bihar Earthquake Fund Committee, through the Secretary, Shah Ramanlal Chhotalal (as per list)	73 0

The collections made through the Relief Committee appointed by the Hindi Bhasha Bhashi Sammelan.

FOURTH INSTALMENT.

Pandit Mahabali Prasad Trivedi	25 0
Pandit Sharda Prasad Dixit	5 0
Pandit Niranjan Sharma Ajit	11 0
Shri Arjun Kumar	5 5
Syt. Rao Onkar Nath Saheb	1 0
Syt. D. K. Brothers	1 0
Babu Suraj Bhansingh	1 0
Syt. Shanker Dutt Panday	1 0
Syt. Rama Varanji Tewari	10 0
Syt. Illegible	1 0
Syt. Bhagwati Din Misra	5 0
Collections below one Rupee	11 4
	68 9
Shah Chhaganlal Pranjivandas Chhagawalla	11 0
Shah Manekchand Vimalchand	10 0
Shah Bhukhandas Bhagwandas	10 0
Patel Muljibhai Kalyandas	5 0
Narayan Ramchandra & Dr. Senjit	5 0
Shah Fulchand Gulabchand	5 0
Shah Nathubhai Jivandas	5 0
Shah Khushalchand Zaverchand	3 0
Abdul Kadurkhan Mahamadkhan Kanuga	3 0
In memory of Behn Sundermati through Ramanlal Amtharam	3 0
Shah Venilal Lallubhai Kapadia	3 0
Shah Thakorlal Karsondas (Cotton Seeds Broker)	0
Ghanchi Nagjibhai Nathubhai	2 0
Ghanchi Gumanbhai Nagjibhai	1
Shah Nathubhai Kesurdas	1 0
Shah Chunilal Bicherdas	1 0
Chunilal Chimanlal Desai	1 0
Vaidya Jamiatram Narashankar Hansotwalla	1 0
Master Nandshankar Narbheshankar Jani	1 0

DECCAN COLLEGE & GOVT's POSITION

Scheme For Utilisation Of Site And Buildings

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

In a Press Note dated the 25th February 1933 Government announced their decision to close the Deccan College at the end of the academic year 1933-34 and invited educational bodies desiring to take over the College to submit their proposals not later than the 31st March 1933. This period was later extended to 31st May 1933. On consideration of the proposals received Government approved the offer of the Parsi Public School Society to purchase the Deccan College land and buildings.

JEJEEBHOY'S GIFT

As the gift of Rs. 1½ lakh by Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy in 1863 for the Deccan College was in intention a trust for educational purposes, Government are about to approach the District Court, Poona, for sanction under Section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code to a scheme under which the property will be sold and the income from the proceeds used as an endowment fund for scholarships to advanced students in arts, science, agriculture, technical and industrial education.

OFFER TO PUBLIC

Under these circumstances if any persons or associations should wish to put forward any other scheme for the utilisation of the Deccan College site and buildings, their proper course will be to apply to the Court to be joined as co-defendants with the Secretary of State and the Director of Public Instruction in the suit which the Advocate General will at the instance of Government institute in the District Court, Poona and thereafter to support their own proposals in Court

SHOLAPUR MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS

Lord Brabourne's Opportunity

"One Who Knows" writes:—

"The Governor of Bombay is visiting Sholapur on the 13th instant. He must certainly be aware of the fact that the Martial Law Prisoners are still in the Yeravda Central Prison. They have served a long term of imprisonment and the Governor will only be earning the gratitude of the people of Sholapur and the whole country if he will take this opportunity to exercise his prerogative and get these prisoners released? Will Lord Brabourne do it? Or will this hope be blighted as was the case with the hopes entertained of him in regard to the Bombay textile general strike.

The following is the list of the prisoners sentenced in October 1930 under the Martial Law regime:—

(1) Chhanoo Singhji aged 26 years sentenced to 7 years.
(2) Jagannath Master aged 45 years, sentenced to 7 years.
(3) Malkarjunappa Gorte, aged 50 years, sentenced 5 years.
(4) Marutiappaji Munbaiker aged 50 years, sentenced to 5 years.
(5) Banooha Nirali aged 38 years, sentenced to 5 years.
(6) Narayan Samrat aged 38 years, sentenced to 5 years.
(7) Gurbalappa Bagalkote aged 36 years, sentenced to 5 years.
(8) Jathan Malhari aged 40 years, sentenced to 5 years.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

B. P. C .C. Elections

The results of the B.P.C.C. elections from all the Wards excepting the "G" and "E" Wards have been published. A glance at the names of those who have been elected shows that many of them are new, new in the sense that they were not heard of at all in Congress circles. Besides, a surprise, which was not at all expected, was the defeat of some very well-known Congressmen. That they should be replaced by those who have never been known to the public in general, gives one an idea as to how the elections in the City were fought. Both in "C" and "D" Wards the candidates who have topped the poll, are men about whose service to the Congress the public is in the dark. Though it was expected that there would not be any "private membership" and the elections would be fought by proper methods, one who went round all the Wards on Sunday could not ignore the fact that the methods adopted by not a few of the candidates were anything but desirable. That there should be new blood in the B.P.C.C. is very desirable and welcome, but the new members should have depended on sheer merit and not, as was proved on Sunday in several cases, on "private members."

A Municipal Album

An album has been kept in the Mayor's room in the Bombay Municipality, which contains names of the Presidents, Chairmen of the Standing Committee, Chairmen of the Schools Committee, Members of the Corporation, Municipal Commissioners and Municipal Secretaries from 1873, when the first Corporation was constituted under the Bombay Municipal Act of 1873. The album has been so designed as to hold a sufficiently large number of blank leaves for future addition from year to year. The total number of leaves in the album is 300, of which only 100 leaves have been so far used for giving particulars of the period from 1873 to 1934.

MRS. NAIDU VISITS HARIJAN HOSTEL

Tributes To Labour Of Love

(From A Correspondent)

BANGALORE (By Mail)

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was kind enough to pay a visit to the Adi-Jambava (Harijan) Hostel in Chamarajpet and to the Deena Seva Sangha Ashram in Seshadripuram, Bangalore City. She and her daughter saw, Padmaja, were taken round the institutions by Sjt. P. Subarama Chetty, the president of the Mysore State Harijan Sevak Sangha After seeing all the activities, Mrs. Naidu recorded the following impressions in the Visitor's Book:—

SELF-RELYING MOVEMENT

"It gave me very real pleasure to visit this progressive little institution yesterday. It has already proved its worth and produced young men of character and ability who are taking their share in the common life of the State. I hope that the Adi-Jambava Hostel will become the centre of a great movement of self-redemption and self-reliance for the young men of a community that lacks nothing but the legal opportunities to bring it on a level with the more privileged classes. I greatly admire the enthusiasm and devotion of the organisers and workers, who are carrying on the work in such a spirit of life and zeal."

ADMIRABLE WORK

"The work of the Deena Seva Sangha is admirable. The workers are filled with a spirit of rejoining in their opportunity and ability to serve and to succour those whose human needs have too long been forgotten. I visited the schools, the dispensary, the hostel and the deplorable slums, which are to be replaced by huts more fit for men and women to live in I have no doubt that this work carries with it and it itself a benediction and that it will grow and prosper from year to year Social service of this type which is a selfless personal service, carried on with unwearying earnestness and enthusiasm a more beneficent contribution to National regeneration than a thousand speeches. It is love's labour that will bring rich harvests of good and gain for the poor and the hitherto down-trodden sections of humanity in our midst."

THE MARINES HAVE LANDED..
and have the situation well in hand
The fun and guns start popping with nobody stopping until the last shot is fired . . . and the last girl is kissed!

COME ON MARINES!
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Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TUESDAY AUGUST 14, 1934

SUPPORT THE BOARD

The interview given by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, who is a Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, and as such may be presumed to know the real situation in the province, throws some needed light on the position of the Provincial Parliamentary Board and its election prospects. The following sentence from the interview is particularly significant: "The U. P. Congress Council unanimously agreed to co-operate with the Parliamentary Board in fighting the Assembly Elections in the Province and it will be nothing short of betrayal to withhold the support at the present critical juncture of the Congress Parliamentary Board." The simple fact that the Council has unanimously pledged itself to support the Parliamentary Board shows that Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai has only been more vocal than the Council in his threats of a campaign against the Board. And there can be no doubt whatsoever about the betrayal if the Council should atttempt to go back on its pledge. Mr. Kidwai, however, says: "We are trying to take advantage of the autonomous authority of the Provincial Congress Committee and I am sure we will practically unanimously decide at the next meeting of the Provincial Congress Council not to have anything to do with the coming elections." And yet he adds that "there is no question of revolt." Mr. Kidwai has evidently strange notions of discipline and loyalty to the Congress. He seems to think that a revolt on a sufficiently large scale becomes legitimate under the plea of provincial autonomy. We are not aware of the Congress having permitted this kind of autonomy anywhere or at any time. Even assuming that the majority in the Council or in the Provincial Committee is against the Provincial Parliamentary Board and its policy, it is the duty of the Board itself to carry on its election work with such assistance as it can get from the minority in the Council or the Committee. And it is also the duty of the majority not to hinder such work. Any breach of this rule will be disastrous to the discipline in the Provincial Committee and its own subordinate organisations.

Council Entry Must Stay

Whether the U. P. Congressmen who oppose the Parliamentary Board form a majority or a minority, it is clear that their number is not negligible. Mr. Saxena contends that the right remedy for them is to press their views before the open session of the Congress; for "the Board and the candidates put up by it are pledged to carry out in the legislatures the Congress policy as determined from time to time." Now, it is not clear whether Mr. Saxena contemplates the consideration by the plenary session of the Congress of the policy of Council entry itself. If he does, the constitutional right of the Congress to alter that policy or, for that matter, any other policy and even its own constitution, is undeniable. But few responsible Congressmen would now admit the propriety of the reversal by the Congress of the present Council entry policy. Any such reversal practically on the eve of the Assembly elections after all the pledges the Congress has given to the electorate with regard to its work in the Assembly would be to invite the strong disapproval of the electorate and the charge of inconsistency without any justification for it. However, we do not suppose that any considerable number of Congressmen will go so far as to propose in the Congress session to go back upon the Council entry policy itself. Gandhiji himself admits that the Parliamentary mentality has now come to stay in the Congress. In any case, in view of the suspension of direct action it will be impossible to enforce a boycott of Councils.

Support Congress

The case is fairly different with regard to the programme to be adopted by the Parliamentary Board. Here, too, apart from the undoubted constitutional right of the Congress to alter any programme howsoever it likes, it will be inadvisable for that body to alter radically the programme adopted by the Parliamentary Board with the approval of the Congress Working Committee. But certain alterations in important details are likely to be made by the Congress, especially by way of amplifiying the Karachi Resolution on fundamental rights in consonance with sound principles of Socialism. It is also highly probable that Pandit Malaviya and other Congressmen of his Nationalist Party will strive hard to appeal to the Congress session against the attitude of the Parliamentary Board and the Working Committee towards the Communal Award. We feel confident, however, that Congressmen will refuse to decide the question from a purely sectional point of view and will wholeheartedly support the Parliamentary Board in this vital matter. In the Councils and outside, a united front alone will bring success to the Congress policy. And a united front in the Assembly is possible only if the public gives its whole-hearted support to the Parliamentary Board's candidates against all other rivals.

Excise Duty On Steel

As was reported already, the Select Committee on Steel Protection Bill has recommended the imposition of a revenue duty on the British structural steel imports, of 10 per cent. "ad valorem" as against the proposal in the original Bill omitting such duties. The Committee leaves, however, the most contentious and unpopular provision of Excise Duty untouched; but the extension of the existing revenue duty on structural steel and steel plates of even British manufacture and the increase proposed by the Select Committee in the countervailing duty on tinned plates and tin sheets from Rs. 5 and 1/3 per ton to Rs. 6 per ton,—that is one and half times the Excise Duty,—may afford additional margin of protection to the Indian industry. The Government, moreover, have given an assurance that steps would be taken to prevent any neutralisation of the protection thus afforded to the Indian steel industry, by the establishment of a corresponding industry in any Indian State. This assurance would go a long way to strengthen the position of the TISCO. On the other hand, such an assurance,—at present affecting only one Indian State, Mysore,—is calculated to give rise to the gravest problems of the fiscal policy of the Indian federation, if and when such a consummation is reached. For our part, we cannot quite appreciate the necessity or the wisdom of such an assurance at this stage, and in the existing circumstances, of the steel industry in India Mysore is under a Treaty,—the instrument of its Rendition to the Indian ruler,—which would effectually preclude it from any retaliation in this regard, by imposing even if it were so minded, special duties on Indian made steel entering its frontiers. But that will make the present assurance of the Indian Government all the more unfair to the steel industry in that State. We offer these observations in the absence of the text of the Report of the Steel Bill Select Committee and so may comfort ourselves in the hope that the actual form of this assurance is not quite so one-sided and unfair as its reported substance appears to be. In any case, even if the effective protection of the Indian steel industry is deemed to be of such paramount importance as to demand this assurance, we trust the Legislature will not fail to point out, as Mr. Das does in his minute of dissent, the hopeless inconsistency of the same Government offering such an assurance of protection, and exposing the very same Indian industry to fatal competition from its British rivals, thanks to their infatuated policy of Imperial Preference.

As already observed, however, the worst feature in the Bill is the Excise Duty proposed to be levied on the Indian steel. The majority of the Select Committee seem to have reconciled themselves to this fatal provision in the Government Bill. Messrs. Sen and Das have appended a Minute of Dissent, in which they demur to an Excise Duty, entirely for revenue purposes, on the ground of the fundamental principles of public finance. Government's position is utterly untenable on this provision,—and, except that they command a tame majority in the Assembly to do their behests, there would be little hope of getting such an insane, inopportune, and injurious provision adopted by any Legislature free to do its duty by the country as it thought best. Well may Messrs. Das and Sen urge that the professed object of Government to compensate themselves for the loss of revenue from protective duties becoming effective is impossible to realise; since, if the logical conclusion is reached, and protection of the Indian steel industry becomes so completely effective, that no foreign steel enters the Indian market, Government will have to raise the Excise Duty to such heights as to derive the whole of the customs revenue they now derive from steel imports from that single source of steel excise revenue. The problem will be the more complicated when the steel industry gets established in some Indian State. Will Government then impose their heavy Excise Duty on the steel goods of the Indian States? What right have they to do so? Or will they, in the alternative, impose discriminating duties on steel made in Indian States and entering British India? Besides, the increase in Government revenues resulting from the increase in the profits of the steel industry proprietors, through the direct taxes imposed on them, could well be pleaded as affording more than adequate compensation for any just apprehension regarding the loss of Customs Revenue resulting from protection becoming effective. But all such arguments fall on deaf ears, and none so deaf as he who would not listen.

The only really commendable provisions in this Bill are those relating to the power given to the Executive Government to lower or increase the protective duties, should circumstances render such a course necessary. This power is to be exercised with a view to maintain an effective degree of protection. If the Government of India were responsible to the chosen representatives of the people of India, if they were always mindful of the true interests of this country exclusively, we could not have commended this provision too much. As things are, however, it is to be seen how this provision,—so necessary in these days of heavy currency depreciation, and innumerable ways of open or concealed subsidies by competing nations in favour of their exports,—is used in practice,—particularly against countries of the British Empire, or with whom British industrialists have a working agreement. Another similar provision, that may well be commended, is the promise given by Government to protect the interests of re-rollers of steel, if found desirable after due enquiry in that behalf. We fear, however, for our part, that this would remain little more than a pious resolve, which the all-powerful Steel Corporation managed from Bombay House will easily succeed in defeating in practice. If the real intention of such safeguarding of small rolling mills is to be carried out, we should have preferred the outright nationalisation of the TISCO, whose entire sales policy could then be regulated in accordance with the wishes of the Legislature. To-day, however, that line of policy would find little support in the Legislature; and so we have no alternative but to commend such of these features of the Steel Committee's Report as appear to be praiseworthy and well-intentioned.

WHITHER INDIA?

Socialism Is Making Fast Progress Among Congressmen, And They All Agree With Gandhiji That The State Must Regulate Property Justly

By Dr. BHAGWANDAS

IV

It seems that Marxian Scientific Socialism in its active practical form, Russian Communism, is the direction in which most of our middle-aged and younger Congress workers are tending. No wonder. Nothing succeeds like success. Communism has apparently succeeded in Russia, and by all indications promises to stay there. Indian conditions are very like Russian in many respects. And it may be taken for granted that as soon as the promises of Communist Socialism of economic equality etc. (whether realisable or not), are proclaimed to the poverty-stricken masses of this country they will necessarily say "yes."

It has been said above that the Congress Socialists have protested against the Working Committee's resolution about them, as implying that they had no 'locus standi' within the Congress. Their minds will probably be set at rest, on one important point at least, viz., their right to be within the Congress, by what Mahatmaji said at Ahmedabad on June 30, at a Conference of the Congress Socialists of Gujerat.

Gandhiji On Socialism

As reported by the daily press, he said "he welcomed the formation of a Socialist Party within the Congress, while 'objecting' to its programme, because, on critically examining it, he found that certain items could well be modified." This of course is matter for mutual discussion, like any other of the various differences of opinion between Congress workers. He went on to say, "Class-struggle did exist in the present order of society. If, however, class-struggle implied violence it was certainly against the creed of the Congress. But if the Congress Socialists, like many other Congressmen, accepted non-violence out of political expediency, he had no objection to the Congress participating in such a struggle." There was scarcely room for doubt on this point. All the prominent leading Congress Socialists, beginning with Pt. Jawahar Lal, have repeatedly and emphatically declared their adherence to the method of non-violence. But let it be granted that to make it clear once more is as well, for the public. Mahatmaji continued, "The well-known Gandhi-Jawaharlal correspondence regarding divesting of vested interests was published to acquaint the public about "the fundamental differences" that existed beween them. His agreement to a certain extent with the idea of divesting the vested interests did not mean 'confiscation' of private property. Much 'misunderstanding' had been created about the interpretation of the resolution of the Working Committee..... It did not refer to 'bona-fide non-violent Socialism' but to those who carried on loose talks about violently over-throwing the present Capitalist order and confiscating private property. "The State must regulate property in a just and wise manner." If only the Working Committee's resolution had been worded in the above words of Mahatmaji, there is every reason to believe that the Congress Socialists would have rejoiced. So far as my recollection goes, Mahatmaji characterised, towards the close of the Gandhi-Jawaharlal correspondence above referred to, the differences between himself and Jawaharlal as "temperamental differences," and Jawaharlal put the fundamental difference between them as amounting but to this that Mahatmaji emphasised pursuit of the Means, and himself emphasised equally 'that, as well as' the keeping of the 'End' constantly in view. The end he had in view was (the word) Independence, which Mahatmaji apparently did not like to be obtruded upon public attention constantly, as it was liable to various interpretations and misinterpretations. Jawaharlal himself defined Independence as Inter-dependence, in his speech as President of the Lahore Congress, an interpretation which it would be difficult for anybody to disagree from. As to confiscation of property, the Congress Socialists have not expressed any desire for it, so far as I am aware—apart, of course, from "loose talks of irresponsible persons."

Control Of Property

The main "means of production," which is what modern "Scientific Socialists" now mean by "property," is land everywhere, and especially in India. The ancient "scientific" Socialists—authors of the only systematic and operant organisation of society known to history, until Bolshevism was born—also declared that "Mother Earth", surface and sub-surface, was the one Nourisher and Supplier. Confiscation of property means confiscation of land, here. No thoughtful socialist, so far as I am aware, has put forward any idea about taking away zamindari rights without paying compensation. It has to be remembered also that whole provinces, like Bombay and Madras, have no land holding system, and the Government deals directly with the tenants, who by the way, are no better off than those in the other provinces. Also, the vast majority of the so-called tenants in a province like the U.P. are merely proprietor-peasants. Less than eight hundred pay Government-revenue amounting to five thousand rupees and more. Thirteen lakhs pay one rupee or less. Nearly nine lakhs pay sums ranging between one rupee and five thousand. More; though the official-organ-

(Continued on page)

Frankly Speaking

THE COLOUR BAR.

The article that we have reproduced from 'John Bull' luridly exposes the utter hypocrisy of equality in the British Empire as between the White and the Coloured. O. M. relates in detail how he was driven from hotel to hotel in search of accommodation for a coloured athlete who was to participate in "Empire Games" and that, too, in London, the heart and the centre of the British Empire. "Until a few days ago" he says, "I thought in my ignorance, that the Colour Bar was a complex peculiar to the white savages of the Southern States of America, whose favourite sport is negro lynching." Now he knows better. His experience, however, is not new. There is many a coloured member of the "British Empire" who can relate the same story from personal experience in London. The question really is whether such an "Empire" is worth while wherein the "coloured" members have no place.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

As our London correspondent points out, Mr. Baldwin's speech on aerial armament is interpreted in certain quarters to mean that the "potential enemy in the mind of the British Government" is Germany. It may possibly be so. And the German Press is not quite unjustified in suspecting the influence of the French General Staff on British Foreign Policy. The exchange of visits between British and French military officials and Ministers culminating in that of M. Barthou is a matter of recent history. But although Nazis have done their best to antagonise Britain, we doubt if Germany need seriously fear Great Britain. For one thing, however keen the desire to revive the "Entente Cordiale," Britain will not agree to join forces with France so long as the latter remains as friendly with Russia as she is reported to be.

AERIAL DASHES.

Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria flew to Budapest, the Capital of Hungary, arrived at a "complete understanding" and then returned to Vienna. And within a few hours of his return, Prince Starhemberg started on a dramatic aerial dash to meet and talk to Signor Mussolini. These air flights have naturally given rise to all kinds of speculations. The new Austrian Chancellor is an avowed Royalist and would certainly have discussed in Budapest the question of Hapsburg restoration. Italy is also reported to be in favour of it. But the consummation is not possible without the acquiescence of France and the Little Entente; which is not likely. At one time, France, it is true, was herself toying with the idea as a means of keeping Austria and Hungary away from Germany. But since that duty is being otherwise but effectively performed by Italy, France will probably stand by the sanctity of Treaties. Italy is, of course, determined to protect Austria against German influence. That she takes a serious view of the appointment of von Papen is natural. It is also natural that, as a precaution against the possible influence of von Papen she should delegate an equally important Italian diplomat to Vienna. The real significance of Prince Starhemberg's visit to Mussolini, however, seems to lie in the move to make the Heimwehr "the internal security police." Starhemberg evidently wants to displace Schuschnigg.

LATE SIR MANMOHANDAS

Though Sir Manmohandas Ramji died at a ripe old age, his death will be keenly felt in Bombay. He was one of the shrewdest and most far-seeing of businessmen of Bombay. He rendered valuable services to the City in various fields. But he will long be remembered for his outstanding achievement in helping to start the Indian Merchants' Chamber and make it the most influential organ of Indian commercial opnion in the country. Though in social matters he tenaciously held retrograde views, he belonged at one time to the most advanced school of politics and was one of the closest friends of the late Lokamanya, in association with whom he started the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, one of the pioneer enterprises of its kind in the country.

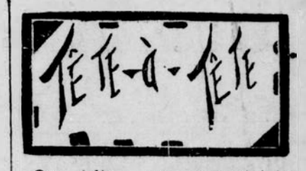
-PRESS VIEWS-

Fitting Climax

"The Times," which sings the official paean of praise, is right when it remarks that Lord Willingdon now goes back to what is bound to be the hardest part of his work, "when the tide will normally be turning and the proposals of the British Government, whatever they may be, will meet, as a matter of course with universal criticism in India." As the proposals of the British Government are no longer a matter for conjecture or speculation—in fact, they are tangibly worse today than they were a year ago—we can predict that the turning tide of infuriated Indian Nationalism will fearfully bear them away and bury them beyond recognition, beyond recovery. A third regime of repression may yet come along, in due course—and form, to use the language of "The Times," "a fitting climax to his Indian career of unprecedented length and variety."—"Swarajya."

Make It Clear

How will Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya select his candidates for election to the Assembly? Will he put up only such candidates as are Congressmen or make his field of choice wide enough to embrace people of all parties? The question as we have pointed out several times is very important and it is important not only for the success of Malaviyaji's own party but also for the sake of the prestige of the Congress. So far, however, nothing clear and definite has fallen from the lips of either Panditji and his colleague, Sj. Aney. In the joint statement of the two leaders, it is only said that "membership of the party will be open to all irrespective of caste and creed." But this does not throw much light on their real intention.—"A. B. Patrika."



Our 'alter ego' congratulates women members of the new B. P. C. C. on their "well-deserved success."

Then we must insist on congratulating the defeated candidates on their well-deserved escape.

* * * *

Manchester has entered a strong protest against the new Australian duties nullifying Imperial preference promised to the Mother Country at Ottawa.

But you may rest assured that Manchester is not going to be content with this mere protest. We reliably understand that the Colonial Office is being urged to issue an Ordinance forthwith vetoing the anti-British duties.

* * * *

It is equally well understood that the War Office is seriously considering the question of despatching, at a moment's notice, a couple of destroyers to the Commonwealth to ensure due loyalty to the Imperial Crown.

* * * *

If all these measures fail to secure the object in view, it is quite on the cards that the Cabinet itself will feel obliged to take up the question of suspending the Commonwealth constitution, be the consequences what they may—for, imperial prestige and British trade, which mean one and the samething—must be sustained at any cost.

* * * *

Messrs. Nariman and Abid Ali went to Poona to discuss with Mr. Maxwell the use by the Reception Committee of the Back Bay Reclamation.

We wonder what Mr. Maxwell thinks about it all. To send K. F. Nariman of all persons in connection with the Back Bay grounds amounts to Congress rubbing it in. Too bad, in our opinion. And Mr. Maxwell will be quite justified in protesting.

* * * *

The lieutenants of the Aga Khan and Mr. I.. A. Jinnah met in Simla, "fully" accepted the Communal Award and merely accepted "such portions of the White Paper as safeguarded Muslim interests."

We need not embark on a close and careful search of the "such portions," in view of the fact that the Mufti-in-Chief, the Aga Khan, has already issued a series of fatwas in favour of the White Paper as a whole.

But we do congratulate Mr. Jinnah. Oh yes, he deserves congratulations.

* * * *

A writer in "John Bull" indignantly complains against the Colour Bar which exists in full force even "in the heart of the Empire"—in London, that is.

But if the writer were only to think calmly and without anger, he would find his complaint most unjust.

The existence of the Colour Bar proves very vividly that the heart of the Empire is not black. Indeed, it couldn't be otherwise. The British Empire is a "White Man' through and through. And even the colour blind can see it.

* * * *

Because a representative of a news agency refused to agree to show his news to a "high" official of Kapurthala before sending them to the press, the official has ordered a constable to watch the movements of the news agency's representative.

We have the highest authority for stating that for this unique favour shown to him the constable has been praying day and night for blessings from on high to fall on the devoted head of this "high" official.

* * * *

In a statement to the Press, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala says, apropos of the last textile strike: "There was quite good smooth-sailing for the men so far as the wage-cut was concerned; the men would have won but for the incorrigibles, the irremediables, the impossibles in labour to-day."

Now we must have a few equally—if not more—effective noun-adjectives from the other side. Statements like the above cannot be allowed to pass without being challenged and improved upon.

* * * *

Sportsman (assisting jockey, who has been knocked out): "Stand back, please! A little more air. And hurry up with that brandy!"

Faint Voice from the Patient: "Never mind about the air."

Ottawa Helps Britain To Win Back Lost Markets

Dr Meek Reviews Working Of Agreement

The following is a summary of Dr. Meek's Report on the working of the Ottawa Agreement, which is now issued:—

A detailed examination, aided by facts and figures, is made in the case of each of the articles of export from India on which she has received preference, either in the United Kingdom or in the British Colonies in the Report on the working of the scheme of preferences resulting from the Ottawa Agreement between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom up to the end of the fiscal year 1933-34. The Report, which has been compiled by Dr. Meek, Director-General of commercial Intelligence and Statistics, is in fulfilment of the promise given by the Government of India at the time of the debates in the Legislature on the Ottawa Agreement, when it was stated by Government that it would be submitted to Committees of the Assembly and of the Council of State. Altogether the Report consists of four chapters and a number of appendices. The first chapter examines the working of the preferences granted on Indian exports when imported into the United Kingdom. Correspondingly, the second chapter examines the working of the preferences which India has granted on imports into India from the United Kingdom and certain British Colonies. The effect of the preferences granted by India on the market prices of imported articles which receive preferential treatment is discussed in the third chapter while the fourth relates to the representations received from Indian industries which are opposed to certain preferences given by India. Dr. Meek makes it clear at the outset that the opinions and conclusions contained in the report are not to be regarded as an expression of the final views of the Government of India on any particular point.

WHEAT.

Dealing first with exports, Dr. Meek refers to wheat and contends that at present the preference on this commodity of two shillings a quarter is of little value to India owing to her special wheat position. In the first place with a normal crop, India, at present prices, can probably just meet her consumption demand. Secondly, as a result of the Wheat Import Duty and the absence of any large exportable surplus, wheat prices in India have been much above world parity. Lastly, the supply position in the year 1933 precluded the possibility of a considerable demand from the importing countries including the United Kingdom.

Exports from India were of no importance in the last two years and the preference has not had any significance. The price of wheat in Karachi was for many months considerably higher than the price of Manitoba in London. With such a price position no exports could be possible.

RICE.

The Rice exports from British India, which are chiefly from Burma, showed an increase in so far as the United Kingdom was concerned, but this increase was not sufficiently large to balance the loss of markets elsewhere. India proper is, on balance, a rice-importing country. The statistical position of Burma Rice was fair during 1933-34. The price of Indian Rice was competitive, but the sales to the United Kingdom were affected adversely by the superior packing and polish of the competing Spanish and American produce. One important factor militating against the greater increase of imports of rice into the United Kingdom, was the present inability of India and Burma to provide, in a sufficiently increasing measure, the quality of rice required by the consumers in the United Kingdom. As Burma rice was inferior to foreign rices in the respect of flavour and the easier cooking properties, as well as the finish and polish, its consumption suffered. The total exports of rice (including broken, cleaned rice) to all countries during 1933-34 amounted to 1649 thousand tons in the preceding year, thus recording a decline of 100 thousand tons.

Exports to U. K. in 1933-34 were nearly 90 thousand tons as compared with 41 thousand tons in the preceding year and 30 thousand tons in 1931-32.

Imports of rice during 1933 amounted to 1037 thousand cwts. as compared with 1592 thousand cwts in 1931. The important point is that actual imports from India were large in spite of the reduced total consumption, a satisfactory position proving the value of the preference.

VEGETABLE OILS.

The view that preference in the case of groundnut oil, linseed oil, castor oil and rape seed oil would lead to a definite expansion of the total volume of Indian trade, since the market for these commodities which might be captured by India in tee U. K. alone is greater than the total volume of Indian exports of the same products to all countries, was expressed by the majority of the Special Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to consider the question of preference. Both the total trade as well as trade with U.K. has shown substantial increase in the last two years since preference came into operation.

There were no exports of linseed oil from India to the U.K. and only a very small quantity is sent to Mauritius. India's chief markets, therefore, lie outside the countries granting preference. The total exports during 1933-34 amounted to 67 thousand gallons as compared with 44 thousand gallons in the preceding year and 38 thousand gallons in 1931-32.

In 1933, India was responsible for 95 per cent. of the total imports into the U. K., her share amounting to 3.8 thousand tons. The share of other countries had dwindled to 5 per cent. This shows very definitely that the preference has enabled India to capture this market and oust all her competitors.

Total exports of rapeseed oil for 1933-34 amounted to 263 thousand gallons, whereas in the previous year the exports were 226 thousand gallons.

LINSEED OIL.

Preference has been granted to Indian linseed in the U.K. and Fiji.

The preference on linseed helped Indian linseed to oust the Argentine linseed from the U. K. market more effectively and to that extent was definitely advantageous. It may be stated, observes the Report, quite definitely that the 10 per cent. preference on linseed has certainly benefited India during the year 1933-34.

COFFEE AND TEA

With regard to Coffee, the Report contends that although the preference on it did not help India to increase her share in the U. K. market, nevertheless in that market it enabled her to maintain her share which, without the preference, would most assuredly have receded to a much lower level. The total imports of coffee into the U. K. showed a considerable decline in the last four years. If the quality of Indian coffee were improved and suitable measures were taken by advertising to push Indian coffee in the U.K. market it seems highly probable that the exports to that country would show a profitable increase.

The preference has in no way affected the distribution of the Indian trade in tea in the United Kingdom. The prices of tea in India recorded an enormous increase from the beginning of new season in 1933 as compared with the previous season. The tea season generally commences in June. A similar increase was noticeable in London also but prices did not rise to the same extent as in India. This meant in other words htat India could sell in U. K. a proportionately equal amount of tea at better prices. This result must have been made possible to a certain extent, by the preference she received from the U. K.

COTTON YARN

The total exports of cotton yarn during 1933-34 amounted to 16 million lbs. as compared with 15 million lbs in the preceding year. Exports to the U. K. increased from 198 thousand lbs in 1932-33 to 440 thousand lbs in 1933-34 and those to Ceylon from 136 thousand lbs to 172 thousand lbs.. Thus there has bee an increase of exports to countries granting preference.

The preference granted to cotton manufactures in Colonies was of little importance. Ceylon which is one of the most important customers accounting for 38 per cent of the total trade to all Empire countries granted India no preference. The value of exports from India to the Empire countries excluding the U. K. amounted to nearly 119 lakhs. Out of this the value of trade, with the Colonies which granted preference, was only a little over Rs. 5-1/2 lakhs or less than five per cent.

Preference on hides helped India to increase her trade in the U.K. at the cost of her foreign competitors, whose share is now only ten per cent.

JUTE TRADE

In respect of exports of Jute sacks and bags, gunny cloth to the United Kingdom, India has been holding her own in the U.K. market. The preference has not helped her to increase her trade, but probably without it the trade might not have been maintained at the existing level. In the three years, 1929-31, imports of Jute piecegoods into England from foreign countries were of considerable magnitude accounting in 1931 for 21.5 per cent. of the total imports. Preference has reduced competition from other countries and to that extent enabled India to retain her market in the U.K. and improve her percentage share of that market.

Exports of paraffin wax to the U.K. have increased to some extent though they have not reached the level of earlier years. This is probably due to the lower production of this item in the last three years.

There is no evidence that the preference on spices has had much effect on India's trade in this item.

Preference on teak and other hardwoods, it is pointed out in the report, will be of value to India, if not in extending her market greatly, at least in maintaining it. Preference has been granted in the U. K. on all sorts of hardwoods from India.

Preference of 20 per cent on woolen carpets and rugs has been granted in the U. K. and 10 per cent in Ceylon and the Federated Malaya States.

Preference on rice meal and dust has been of some assistance to India in maintaining her relative position as a supplier to the U. K. market.

Immence value of the preference on tobacco is emphasised in the Report which observes that but for the preference extended in U. K., India would have been unable to retain what market she has there.

In the case of Castor seeds, it may be safely said, the report says, that the preference has enabled her to capture the U. K. Market from her competitors and has been a very definite advantage to her.

OTHERS GAIN MORE.

In groundnut, India has gained as much as Empire competitors in the U. K. market in 1933 and it is difficult to explain, remarks the report, why India could not increase her share to the same extent as the other Empire countries whose share went up from 28 thousand tons or 29 per cent. to nearly 60 thousand tons or 45 per cent. The preference has been of advantage to India, but other Empire countries have so far benefitted to a greater extent than India from the preference.

LEAD TRADE.

India's trade in Lead with the United Kingdom increased both absolutely and relatively and this change, the report declares, must be due in great measure to the preference which has been granted on the exports of lead to the U. K. and of pig lead to Ceylon.

There is no preference on Lac which is allowed free entry in the U. K., but the synthetic substitutes for Lac are subject to duty. Preference is thus granted to natural Lac as against the competing substitutes. The exports from India to U. K. have more than trebled in quantity in 1933/34 while the percentage share is nearly double of what it was. This great increase must, in a large measure, be accredited to the preference which Indian natural lac received over the synthetic substitutes.

There was no preference on myrabollams, broken rice and mica.

In hemp, India has been able to increase her share in the U. K. market slightly.

Preference has been of very little value to India so far as trade in Iron and Steel is concerned.

India has granted a 10 per cent. preference on fishmaws and sharkfins in British Malaya (excluding the Straits Settlements) and her trade in these articles has remained fairly steady for the last few years, but her exports to the Federated and Unfederated Malay States were either insignificant or nil during this period.

INDIAN RAW COTTON.

There has been a considerable increase in the exports of raw cotton from India to the U. K., the figure for 1933/34 being the highest in the last seven years. The U. K. purchases of raw cotton from India increased very considerably in 1933/34 amounting to 61 thousand tons.

The action taken to follow up the undertakings given by His Majesty's Government as regards encouraging the increase of Indian cotton by the Lancashire Industry is described in the report in detail. India's share in the total imports of raw cotton into the U. K. was 50 thousand tons in the three years 1929 to 1931. The parity in 1933/34 has been improving in favour of Indian cotton as against the American and the general increased purchases of Indian cotton by overseas markets are due to a large extent to the immediate factor, which of course, affects all markets including U. K.

FREE ENTRY FOR IRON STEEL.

Imports of Iron and Steel into the U. K. were admitted free in accordance with an agreement arrived at between the Indian Delegation to Ottawa Conference and United Kingdom. The total exports of pig iron in 1933/34 amounted to 377 thousand tons as compared with 218 thousand tons in the preceding year. The share of U. K. in 1933/34 amounted to 93 thousand tons as compared with 76 thousand tons in the preceding year and 69 thousand tons in 1931/32.

OTTAWA BENEFITS BRITAIN

The Report examines the course of the Indo-British trade during the past five years and concludes that, although after the Ottawa Trade Agreement the U. K. has improved her position in the Indian market, there is still a good deal of leeway for her to make up. On the other hand, she proved to be an increasingly important market for Indian goods.

Attempt is made in the report to illustrate the effect of the preferences given in the Ottawa Trade Agreement on the import trade of British India. Taking first the preferences granted to the U. K. it is said that cotton piecekoods and iron and steel made up 25 per cent. of the total value of the imports from the U. K. in 1933/34. The report emphasises the point that any advantages gained by the United Kingdom as a result of the preferential duties were minimised to some extent by intensive competition from countries notably from Japan, with depreciated currencies.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

In many cases this competition proved so serious to local industries and action had to be taken by the introduction of alternative minimum specific duties to restore as far as possible the competitive price position of the year 1931 in respect of such articles, retaining at the same time whenever the margin of preferences already granted to the U. K.

Trade in arms and ammunition has been falling progressively in recent years, mainly as a result of the reduced purchasing power.

The total imports of British India of building and engineering materials other than iron, steel or wood amounted to 42 lakhs as compared with 50 lakhs in 1932-33.

Under the Ottawa Trade Agreement some of the chemicals and chemical preparations were subject to preferential duties which came into force on 1st April 1933. The United Kingdom increased her share in the imports of Sodium Carbonate and Caustic Soda. Preference granted to U K. on drugs and medicines has been of value to the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom increased her share in the imports of earthenware and porcelain in spite of the exceptionally severe competition from Japan

Machinery and millwork are important items in India's import trade with U. K. Some articles recorded under this head enjoy preferences in India if they are of the U. K. origin.

While the steady decline in the total value of the imports of rubber manufactures continued in the year 1933/34 the imports from the U. K. rose sharply from Rs 69 lakhs in 1931/32 to Rs. 80 lakhs in 1932/33 and further to Rs. 116 lakhs in 1933/34. Japan also sent consignments worth Rs. 4 lakhs in 1933/34 as against Rs. 3-3/4 lakhs in 1932/33.

The improvement in U. K.'s share of imports of woollen manufactures is probably the result of the 10 per cent preference enjoyed by her.

TOILETS

In toilet requisites, U. K. was able to recover some of her trade probably chiefly as a result of the 10 per cent prefenrence, her contribution to the total trade having increased from Rs. 20 lakhs or 36 per cent in 1932/33 to Rs. 22 lakhs or 39 per cent in 1933/34. The chief competitor in this line is the United States, while France, Germany and Japan have a relatively small share, about 8 per cent each in this trade.

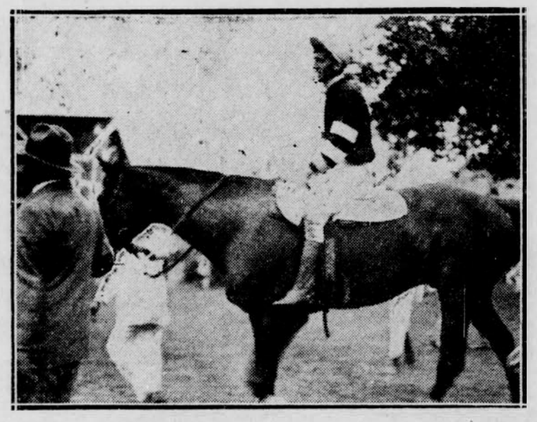
Referring to the prices of imports in India, the Report makes clear that a reduction in prices of preferential and non-preferential goods in India could not be wholly due to a great fall in the general price level especially in countries in the sterling group.

CONSUMER AND PREFERENCE

The chief reasons why the consumer has not been adversely affected by the new preferential duties are adduced in the report, which observes that prices in most cases of imports from U. K. have shown considerable decreases No doubt a part of this may have been due to a general falling tendency in prices of similar articles, but it cannot be denied that apart from this decrease was certainly due to the reduction in the duty in favour of the U. K. and the effect on international trade to such a degree that whatever trade remains is subject to severe competition.

The share in the imports of hardware, ironmongery and tools of all sorts, not otherwise specified, amounts to Rs 97,55,822, or 34 per cent as against Rs. 1,90,27,562 or 66 per cent from foreign countries. The preference has in no way adversely affected the consumers in this particular item inasmuch as prices have been reduced in many cases both by the United Kingdom and by some of the foreign competitors

The only industry in respect of which it has been claimed that the Ottawa Preferences have been prejudicial to Indian interests is the Aluminium utensil manufacturing industry. It is contended by some that the process of ruin of this industry is being assisted by the preference, but the Report quotes the opinion of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics and of the Director of Industries, Bombay, that the slump in the industry is due to (A) general trade depression (B) competition amongst of brass utensils arising from the cheapness of yellow metal and (c) competition amongst the aluminium producers themselves.—A. P



Mr. M. C. Patel leads in Solomon's Seal (Dillon up) winner of the Egerton Handicap on Saturday.

ADMIRAL BYRD RESCUED

Found In Weak Condition 123 Miles From Main Base

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.

Admiral Byrd has been rescued from the observation hut in which he had passed the winter alone, 123 miles from his Antarctic Expedition's main base in the Bay of Whales. The news which was contained in a message received by the National Geographic Association adds that Byrd was thin and weak, but in good spirits

A rescue party under Doctor Thomas Poulter left Little America on August 8 They were previously twice turned back by storms and other mishaps.—Reuter.

"SUTTA KHEL" ARTICLES IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Government Asked To Stop Gambling

HOME MEMBER'S ASSURANCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 13

The Bombay Council opened its session exactly at 2 p.m. Sir Alimohemedkhan Delhavi presiding.

The weather was fine and attendance fair. Just when the President had taken the chair, Advocate A. N. Surve addressing the Chair sought to take the seat in the Council which he said he was used to occupy for a long time past. Mr. Surve's grievance, it appeared, was directed against Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed, ex-Minister of Education who was occupying the first seat on the first bench on the non-official side.

The President asked Hon'ble Members to move down a little, and Mr. Surve was accommodated next to Sir Ruffiuddin Ahmed.

This storm in the tea-cup having ended amidst mild laughter, fourteen new members were sworn in. Among them were Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Mr. Wintherbotham, Mr. Clayton, Major Dabholkar and Mr. Soman, the Congress candidate newly elected from Satara.

Mr. Rajadhyaksha former Secretary of the House was cheered as he was sworn in and took his seat in the House.

Rao Bahadur Chitale, Mr. Winterbotham Thakore of Kerwada and Rao Bahadur Angadi were then elected to the panel of chairman for the session.

The President then referred to the sad demise of Shankarrao Zunzarrao of Thana.

The house adopted the resolution all standing.

The President then announced the Acts that had received Governor-General's assents since the last session.

ALLEGED GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

A good amount of time for interpellations to-day was engaged on questions regarding the alleged gambling in the city of Bombay.

Mr. S. Ganguli (Kanara Distt.) being absent the following question and answer printed could not be asked and answered in the House.

"SENTINEL ARTICLES."

Mr. G. S. Ganguli (Kanara District): Will the Hon'ble the Home and General Member be pleased to state

(A) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the leading article in the "Bombay Sentinel" dated the 27th February 1934 under the caption "Impotency."

(B) Whether Government are aware that in the City of Bombay, even school going children, both boys and girls and day labourers engage themselves in speculation and gambing and betting of every kind.

(C) If so, what steps, if any, Government propose to take to stop all kinds of speculation, gambling or betting in the city.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. D. Bell:

(A) Yes, but the caption is "Impotence."

DETERRENT SENTENCES.

(B) and (C) Government have no information in regard to school-going children, but every effort to exercise the powers granted under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act against betting in cotton futures is being made by the Police and whenever sufficient evidence is forthcoming, action is taken by them under the said act. Government on their part have issued instructions to press for deterrent sentences on persons convicted of such offences."

"TIMES OF INDIA" ADVERTISEMENT.

The second question on the point came from Rao Saheb Kulkarni for Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri) which elicited the information as to the representation by the Lokamanya Tilak Utsava Mandal of Bombay in the matter of gambling and 'satta' play in Bombay city. Another question from Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni asked.

(A) Whether Government's attention had been drawn to an advertisement appearing in the "Times of India" dated 14th March 1934 at page 4, columns 5 and 6 headed English Racing investments accepted for the Lincoln Grand National and Derby or any any other races.

(B) Whether these races are authorised by the Government of Bombay if so under what authority and from what date.

(C) If not, whether Government have considered the legality of publishing such advertisements about unauthorised races in pro-provincial newspaper.

(D) What steps if any Government intend to take to stop the publication of such advertisements."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. D. Bell:

(A) Yes. (B) No. (C) No and (D) none at present time.

A volley of supplementary questions was then directed at the Home Member, Rao Saheb Kulkarni asking "Would the same treatment be meted out to other papers?

The Hon'ble Home Member was at last required to take shelter by calling this "an isolated case."

DECCAN COLLEGE.

The disposal of the Deccan College of Poona was another item when the Education Minister was required to face many supplementary questions.

BOMBAY CITY MUNICIPAL ACT.

Interpellations over the Hon. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto declared Government's decision to drop the bill to amend the Bombay City Municipal Act at second reading. He said he would present another bill at a later stage, if so needed.

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper then moved a bill further to amend the Bombay Court of Wards Act for first reading.

Advocate Surve opposed the bill as it especially gave preference to a particular class. He wondered that need for amending the bill should have arisen after 29 years.

COURT OF WARDS ACT.

Further discussion on the bill amending the Court of Wards Act was far from interesting.

Rao Bahadurs Kale, Chitale and Diwan Bahadur Dongarsingh Patil, Syed Miran Mahomed Shah, Moulvi Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, Sardar Bhimbhai Naik, Revenue Secretary Mr. Madan and Messrs. L. R. Gokhale and Soman partook in the debate. Moulvi Sir Raffiuddin said that Khan Bahadur Cooper had moved the bill with the briefest speech he had ever heard. Except perhaps Mr. Madan, hardly any member gave the measure wholehearted support in its present form. Most of the speakers contended over the discriminative power afforded to the executive in the present measure of determining from time to time the period of exemption which suggestion, if acted upon, by the Government immediately and accepted, there are chances that the measure may get formidable support from non-official benches.

SURVE'S AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

When the House re-assembled after tea time, Khan Bahadur Cooper answered criticisms raised during the debate on the bill amending the Court of Wards Acts. The bill then passing its first reading, was immediately ushered in for the second reading clause by clause. Revenue Member, Khan Bahadur Cooper accepted Advocate Surve's amendment. Rao Saheb Kulkarni chose not to move his amendment in the absence of the previous sanction necessitated by nature of the amendment.

After Rao Bahadur Kale's part amendment which he moved was lost, the Bill passed its second reading and shortly afterwards, the third too.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Hon-Minister of Local Self-Government moved the bill amending the Bombay District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs Acts for the first reading. The Hon.ble Minister explained the necessity of empowering municipalities or local boards to en-

(Continued on next page)

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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Chartered Insurance **(A.C.I.I.)**; Bank Officers **(C.A.I.B.)**; Salesmanagers **(By I.S.M.A.)**; Incorporated Secretaries **(F.I.S.A.)**; General Commerce **(L.C.C. & D.Com.I.M.C.)**; Auditing **(R. A.)**; Gregg Shorthand. A new specialisation in Accountancy Course is also introduced this year, viz. International Accountants **(A. I. A. C.)**.

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80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Discipline In Congress

KHADDAR CLAUSE SHOULD BE ENFORCED

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are surprised to learn through to-day's issue of the newspapers that circular is issued to Congress voters of "G" Ward, Bombay, that all those that have enlisted themselves before 31st July, will be allowed to vote on August 12, without taking into consideration the Khaddar restriction. We would like to request the B P. C. C. that those Congress organisations, which have taken such a course of going away from the disciplinary rules of Congress, evading the fundamental and basic principle of A. I. C. C., that all the voters and the candidates for the executive body should be habitual-wearers of hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar, be disaffiliated. Those organisations, which are breaking the pledge of A. I. C. C., should be brought under the discipline of Congress Constitution, so that other small organisations may not take advantage of breaking the rules, if the prominent Congress Committee like B. P. C. C. takes a definite initiative. We would like to request that the constitutional rules of A. I. C. C. should be safeguarded.—Yours, etc.,

MAGANBHAI I. PATI,
The President of the Poona Cantonment Congress Committee.

Main Street,
Poona Aug. 12.

Single Dose Asthma Cure

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The single dose asthma cure of Sreeman Rajasaheb of Rehwa, which is being so successfully distributed free at Barnapur District Bahraich for the last so many years to the thousands of asthma patients, has become so exceedingly popular that a large number of letters are being daily received enquiring the date and place of its distribution, and, I would, therefore, feel very highly obliged to you, if you would kindly allow me to inform the public through the columns of your highly esteemed paper, that this medicine is taken only once in a year on the Sharad-purnmasi, the full moon night of the month of Kunwar (ashwin), which this year falls on the 22nd October, 1934. I would also like to announce for general information that as usual, arrangements for the free distribution of the medicine this year are under progress and patients desirous of availing themselves of the medicine are requested to reach Barnapur a day or two before the fixed date, as they must have sufficient rest before taking the medicine.

Barnapur is 8 miles from Railway Station Bahraich (B. N. W. R.) and conveyances of all sorts are available at the Station. Volunteers will meet all trains to render every assistance to the patients who are assured of all possible comfort during their stay here. Any other information will gladly be supplied by the undersigned, to whom intimation of their arrival beforehand, may kindly be sent.—Yours, etc.

A. PRASAD, B. A.,
Private Secretary.

Rehwa Raj,
Barnapur, Bahraich, Oudh.

Private Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The list of candidates who appeared at the last Matriculation examination is a positive proof of the rapidly growing number of students, as also of the steadily declining standard of efficiency. Education is, indeed, a crying need of the country—and the growth of well-conducted private schools is a desideratum. With this object, perhaps, a number of mushroom schools have sprung up in Bombay and other cities. But the standard of efficiency in many of them has painfully dwindled down. In the first instance, pupils are admitted indiscriminately in prospect of a fair collection of fees from the entrants. Students failing to secure admission to Government and ably-managed private schools are readily admitted to higher classes on payment of fees. Admissions are made not on the strength of Leaving Certificates, but on the capacity of a student to pay a fee for a higher class. Schools are thus deteriorating into a market for profits and an exploiting ground for the proprietors. It is sheer misfortune that the highest ideal of education inherited by the country from the glorious past is thus prostituted. The salary of teachers employed by some of these schools is even poorer than the quality of work turned out. The present depressed condition is utilised towards obliging fresh teachers with less than a decent minimum of remuneration. A school-teachers' job is regarded as the first stepping-stone to more lucrative jobs or to a passage through the Law Examinations.

It is no use conniving at such an evil when the problem of education concerns the precious life of the youth of the country. Efficiency in teaching, decent salary and security of tenure must be the guiding principle of every private or public school. The Government are at present bent upon applying the knife to all the departments, including, of course, the educational. The public is not satisfied with the efforts of the Government to promote education among masses, compulsory primary education has become a dream. The Government must therefore be moved through proper avenues, to cry a halt to retrenchment in the sacred field of education. Even if private enterprise is permitted, the Government must keep a vigilant eye on schools and checkmate the vicious element of profiteering in them. Will the benign Government pay heed?—Yours etc.,

R. G. M.

How To Control Birth-rate

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter on "How to control Birth-rate" appearing in your issue of 8th inst. under the signature of A.B.C. which apparently means an "Advocate or Birth-control" is interesting, if not instructive. It does not lead a step further towards the solution of the menacing problem of over-population in India.

The suggestion of the "Advocate of Birth-control" to levy a tax on parents having children exceeding, say, three, is in my opinion suicidal in view of the fact that in Italy and Germany as stated by the very A.B.C. the respective Governments are on the other hand encouraging production of children by giving State-help. I do not mean to suggest that our Government should do the same. In fact there is no necessity as according to the recent census-report India is over-populated. What I mean to say is that A.B.C.'s remedy is not the right and proper one. His end of aiding primary education also does not justify the means.

Under Indian conditions the general practice of Birth-control among the masses is almost impossible. Secondly, Indians are the most heavily taxed people in the whole world. Multiplying taxes means crushing the Indian peasants altogether. The Indians, it is clear as daylight, do not get adequate benefit in return for taxes paid by them to Government. Thirdly, the remedy of Birth-control will appeal only to the few enlightened and as a result there will be a corresponding decrease in the birth-rate of intelligent people, much to the disadvantage of national life. Besides, the spread of birth-control on a large scale involves many other social, religious and ethnological problems. One may safely neglect them for argument's sake; but in grim practice one has to face them.

The anxiety of A.B.C. for the welfare of India is doubtless commendable. I quite realise his difficulty that on Indian soil all problems, whether social or otherwise, ultimately reduce themselves to Government initiative. But I honestly hold that his suggestion to tax over-burdened India, besides being suicidal, is impracticable. I do not mean to say that the problem of excessive population need not be solved. But there are other and better ways for this.

The question of over-population is to be viewed first in relation to the average-population per square mile. Next it has to be considered whether the unpopulated parts of India are cultivable and fit for human habitation; whether colonies might be extended to the cultivable parts; whether modern industries and other occupations might be started and worked fruitfully on the rich and resourceful soil of India. These are some of the points to be fully investigated to solve the problem in its internal aspect. Externally it is worthwhile considering whether emigration to Brazil and such other parts of the world might be encouraged, as is done in Japan now, of course ensuring the safety and protection of the emigrants overseas.

These are the possibilities to be exhausted towards the healthy and workable solution of the menacing problem. Of course, in this as in other matters, it is up to Government to take initiative and offer encouragement to Young India. Besides the people also must realise the danger and try for settlements overseas rather than send their wards to England for the I.C.S. and waste Indian money.

It is indeed harmful to depend upon the unsure and suicidal remedy of Birth control to reduce over-population.

Meanwhile I may advise A.B.C. if he has the courage of his convictions to join Dr. R. D. Karve in his campaign of birth control for "the safety of the society."—Yours, etc.,

L. V. DESHPANDE.

Andheri,
August 11.

The Indian Football Team which paid a visit to S. Africa returned to Bombay on Saturday. They had a very successful tour, winning almost all the matches.

ASSAM TERRORIST BILL DEBATE

(Continued from page 1.)

erty. One Judicial officer had told Mr. Neogy how humiliated he felt when a person whom he had acquitted was re-arrested in his very sight in the twinkling of an eye and wished to save the honour of the High Court.

The speaker remarked that the Calcutta High Court did not enjoy the same confidence of the public after the retirement of sir John Jenkins, Chief Justice.

Concluding, Mr. Neogy asked the Home Member what interpretation he was going to put on Sir Shadilal's speech mentioning the difficulties of the High Court on the day of his retirement from Lahore High Court on May 7 last in reply to addresses from the Bench and the Bar.

HUMILIATING ASSAM.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury contended that by the passing of this Bill, Assam would be humiliated. Assam, in his opinion, had less number of political dacoities than Cawnpore and Benares put together.

Mr. Sant Singh declared that the history of legislation in the House showed that the more repressive power was given in the hands of the Executive the more terrorist movements thrived.

Mr. Anklesaria gave hearty support to the Bill.

Mr. Shafi Daudi opposed the Bill and said that the Home Member had put up a poor case. The speaker was disinclined to give any further powers to the Government.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh said that the right of the accused to appeal to the High Court was a valuable one, but the Bill took the most valuable right given to him under 'Habeas Corpus.'

Mr. Abdul Aziz (Punjab nominated), emphasised the importance of retaining section three of the Bill.

Mr. S. C. Mitra said that the House had heard from the previous speaker from the public a version of jurisprudence. Perhaps Mr. Abdul Aziz had forgotten the principle of political science, that the judiciary, the executive and the legislature should be independent of each other. In India, however, the Government was going to reduce to the very minimum the powers of the judiciary of its own creation. He complained that generally the accused in political cases, on release by the Court, were arrested and imprisoned under other laws.

LAW MEMBER EXPLAINS.

Sir N. N. Sircar, the Law Member, reiterated the statement he had made earlier, that the power of detention of a man based on the opinion of the Executive was a drastic provision of the law. (Non-official Cheers). He did not disagree with others in declaring such low to be repression, but in Assam, the Provincial Legislature had decided what was the amount of repression which was necessary for putting an end to what was considered a difficult situation. If Section Three were omitted, then an appeal by an accused detained under this law, the High Court would look to Section 491, Criminal Procedure Code, and being satisfied that it had the power to interfere it could only see whether his detention under the statute of a provincial or central Legislature was legally made. The question then arose why they should retain Section Three. No change was made by amendment of Section 491 so far as Bengal Regulation 11 of 1818 was concerned. The Amendment only made clear what the law was even prior to the amendment. The object of introducing Section Three in the present Bill was exactly the same as that ofamending Section 491 with reference to the Bengal Regulation of 1818.

POWERS OF HIGH COURT.

Sir N. N. Sircar said that it might be argued that it might well be that this House need not have started amending Acts and taking away expressly the powers of a High Court where there was no power, but having followed that course in respect of many laws recently in the Punjab and Bengal, why adopt a different course now?

Concluding, he said that in respect of this Bill the High Court could enquire whether the provisions of this particular Act had been complied with.

IS BILL INNOCENT?

Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar asked what was the use of giving persons the right of taking matters to the High Court to enable lawyers to earn unmerited fees? He was surprised that the Law Member thought that the matter was simple and the Bill innocent. On the contrary, the Bill proposed to deprive people of fundamental rights which every citizen valued in all civilized states. He wished the Law Member had looked at the problem, not as a lawyer but as a politician. Could the High Court call as witness any person who had been detained?

The Law Member said that though there were two opinions on the point the High Court had, as a matter of fact called such witnesses.

Mr. Mudaliar said that he did not want to leave the matter open to two opinions.

Sir H. Craik replying to the debate answered the points raised by practically all speakers.

"TOO OLD A BIRD".

Continuing Sir Henry Craik said that Mr. Neogy's conscience seemed worried about the independence of the judiciary and he had referred to the speech of the speaker's old friend, Sir Shadi Lal. The speaker had for the first time heard about the speech today and was too old a bird to fall into the net (laughter) and argue about it without reading it.

As for Mr. Neogy's allegation that the arrest of persons acquitted by the High Court as common in Bengal the Home Member could speak only from experience in the Punjab where only one such case had occurred. In this case the High Court judge told him after the acquittal of the man that the Judge was satisfied that the man was guilty but that under he rules of evidence they had to acquit him.

PRACTICE IN PUNJAB?

Mr. Neogy: Is it the practice in the Punjab to discuss such matters with High Court Judges?

Sir Henry Craik: The Hon'ble member has also referred to his talk with a judicial officer

Mr. Neogy: I am glad he has candidly admitted it

ACQUITTAL OF GUILTY?

Sir Henry Craik, said that he mentioned the case to show that the rules of evidence occasionally resulted in the acquittal of guilty persons. This particular individual afterwards made a detailed written confession of his part in the conspiracy. There was another case for which he could not vouch. A woman whose husband had been murdered asked a person to take revenge. The person quoted Rs. 50 as the price for the head of the suspected murderer and Rs. 40 for the wife's head. (Laughter). The person was convicted by the Sessions but acquitted by the High Court. When he went to the woman for the price agreed upon the woman said that the High Court had said that he had not committed the murder (laughter). So in anger he proceeded to murder this woman (laughter).

"ABOLISH THEM"

Mr. Mitra: Why not abolish High Courts?

Sir Henry said his contention was that because the person was acquitted it did not mean that he was necessarily innocent

The Home Member said that Mr. Matin Chaudhry's point, that terrorist crime in Assam did not put the life of officials in danger, was true. Terrorist from Bengal had come to Assam and were committing dacoities to replenish their funds. The menace existed and required a special weapon. Witnesses too had to be protected against the threat of murder. He was not a lawyer to be able to discuss the 'habeas corpus', but as an executive official he knew of the existence of the menace and he asked the House to endorse the clear verdict of the local Council and take the Bill into consideration

The House divided and carried the Home Member's motion by 56 votes to 28 and adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

EMBODIMENT OF NATIONAL LIFE

Mrs. Naidu Delivers Congress Message To Madras

MADRAS, Aug. 13

'The National Congress was an undying entity which lived so long as the Nation breathed. It was the embodiment of the national life, national sacrifice and national victory."

Thus observed Mrs Sarojini Naidu addressing a mammoth gathering at Tilak Ghat last night on the message of the Congress. The presence of the big gathering, she said, gave the lie direct to the assertion that the Congress was dead. "The Congress says 'I live because I am India.'"

"EDICT OF ANOTHER ASOKA"

Explaining the Congress message and council entry she said "To-day after many years comes from Patna, the holy city, the edict of another Asoka (meaning Gandhiji) Like the great leader, who understands the psychology of his army, Gandhiji called into being the Parliamentary Wing of the Congress, realising that there is in the Congress a large section of loyal Congressmen who believe that the best service can be done within the Legislatures."

INTO ENEMY'S WALLS

The new programme, she said, meant nothing else than "carrying their battle into the very walls of the enemy."

The Madras Mahajana Sabha, and District Congress Committee presented her with an address.

Mr. Satyamurthi presiding welcomed Mrs Sarojini Naidu as a comrade and leader who by her sufferings and self-sacrifices had added another brilliant chapter to the History of Indian womanhood.—A. P.

ANEY OUT TO FIGHT IT OUT

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 13.

That there will be a tough fight between official Congress candidates and those put up by the Nationalist Party of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney and that the new Party will fight the Congress openly at the polls on the issue of rejection of the Communal Award, even with the help and co-operation of non-Congressmen, was made clear by Mr. Aney, who had just returned from Wardha after prolonged consultations in Bombay and Poona with Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, and others.

Mr. Aney, interviewed by the Associated Press said that the difference between his party and the Congress was only with regard to the attitude towards the Communal Award, but all the same the difference was a vital one which required to be fought out at the polls, so that the majority feeling on such an important matter might be clearly demonstrated.—A. P.

Muslims Demand "Frontier Gandhi's" Release

LEAGUE AND CONFERENCE PLEAD FOR MORE LIBERAL POLICY TOWARDS "RED SHIRTS"

SIMLA, August 13.

Separate meetings of the Moslem League and Muslim Conference to-day, after four hours' heated discussions, each passed numerous resolutions, which were approximately similar. 'Inter alia' they included resolutions:—

(1) Dwelling on the urgent necessity of pursuing forward with the Reforms so as to be able to constitute the Provincial Legislatures before the end of 1935.

(2) Reiterating the conviction that although Moslem demands, as embodied in the Communal Award and the White Paper, are inadequate to afford that the measure of protection to the Moslem community, which existing conditions in the country warrant, any modification of the Award without the consent of Moslems would render any constitution unacceptable.

"SEPARATE SIND"

(3) Recommending the immediate constitution of Sind as a separate Province with equal status under the new constitution as other Provinces.

(4) While welcoming the recent recognition by the Government of India of the inadequacy of Moslem representation in the Central services, considering that the 25 per cent. guaranteed representation in such services as recently conceded, should be raised to 33-1/3 per cent., and the same principle should be applied to Provincial Government Services as well as those services which are company-managed.

"RELEASE FRONTIER GANDHI."

(5) Calling for the release of the "Red-Shirt" Leader, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, and a more liberal policy respecting the Red-Shirt movement.

(6) Expressing disappointment at the Government's attitude towards British Baluchistan's demands for constitutional advance and warning the Government that Baluchistan is likely to become another hotbed of discontent if the demands are not met and

(7) Expressing concern at the economic, social and political situation of Palestine Arabs and condemning any further immigration of Jews as unjust and dangerous for future peace.

To-morrow a joint election manifesto will be issued.—A.P.

SECRETARY OF STATE SUED FOR DAMAGES

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, August 12.

Further evidence was led by the defendent yesterday when the hearing was resumed before Mr. M. S. Patil, the Second Class Sub-Judge at Kalyan, of the suit filed by Mr. B. R. Joshi, formerly bond tester of the G.I.P. Railway, against the Secretary of State for India (through the Agent) for the recovery of damages suffered on account of the alleged wrongful dismissal and for reinstatement.

Mr. Alijan, the Assistant Transportation Superintendent at Lonavala, in the course of his further cross-examination, stated that witness had no knowledge as to whether Mr. Barton, the then Divisional Transportation Superintendent, had given any opportunity to the plaintiff to explain his position at the time when he (Mr. Joshi) was discharged. As far as witness was aware Mr. Joshi did not see the D.V.S. at that time.

Mr. Fonseca, head linesman, giving evidence, stated that he was insulted by the plaintiff, and witness had made a report in that connection on July 6, 1930.

The Sub-Judge rejected an application made by the defendent's pleader to allow the examination of Mr. Barton, (now) the Chief Traffic Manager, on commission, as he was unable to attend the court due to heavy pressure of work. He said that a convenient date would be fixed if the defendent wanted to examine Mr. Barton.

The hearing was adjourned to August 18.

LATEST CALLOVER ON ST. LEGER

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The following is the latest callover on St Leger:

Two to one, against Windsor Lad offered.

Four to one, against Colombo offered: nine to two taken.

Nine to one, against Achtenan.

Ten to one, against Umidwar offered.

Hundred to six, against Tiberius offered: twenty to one taken.

"C" WARD RESULTS

The following is the result of the successful and unsuccessful candidates in the C Ward in order with the number of votes secured by them.

Names	Votes Secured.
1. Ratansi Jetha	5,379
2. K. M. Munshi	4,669
3. Jayant Dalal	4,635
4. Nagindas Master	4,595
5. G. Sharma	4,016
6. Dr. Bhasker Patel	3,643
7. Ganpati Shankar	3,390
8. Yusuf Meharali	3,271
9. K. K. Shah	2,981
10. Ramanlal Choksey	2,763
11. Manibhai Desai	2,746
12. Manibhai Seth	2,634
13. Jethmal Narandas	2,053
UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.	
14. Vrajlal Raichand	1,979
15. Kavi Nanad	1,913
16. Motichand G. Kapadia	1,767
17. Bimal Sharma	1,443
18. Chootubhai B. Shah	1,133
19. Mr. Panthaki	158

The Labour Commissioner has been considering a proposal to conduct an inquiry into the labour conditions in Madras with special reference to the standard of living and family budgets.

SARDAR'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

The condition of Sardar Vallabhbhai remained unchanged on Monday.

His temperature since morning remained 99, excepting when it rose to 99.8 at about 10 a.m.

Dr. Patel examined the Sardar in the morning.

Dr. Jivaraj Mehta and Mr. Mathradas Tricumji saw Vallabhbhai in the morning.

He is still bed ridden and has been advised to take complete rest.

AUSTRALIA vs. NOTTINGHAM

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, August 13.

In the match between Australia and Nottinghamshire, the Notts were all out for 183 in the first innings on Monday.

Australians in their second innings made 3 for no wicket when stumps were drawn for the day.

UPROARIOUS BURMA COUNCIL MEETING

RANGOON, Aug. 13.

To-day also elaborate police arrangements were made under the Police Commissioner's supervision in and around the Council Hall.

Members after members heckled the President in regard to disallowing of the adjournment motion.

In the midst of rowdyism the President Mr. Ganga Singh to move a resolution, to which Mr. Ganga Singh refused, saying that the President lost confidence.

The President asked Mr. Ganga Singh to withdraw the remark. But the latter refused. The President suspended him for the rest of the day. So also Mr. U. Thagyaw and Mr. Usaw refused to move the resolution. Mr. Usaw was suspended for the whole session.

Uproarious shoutings table thumpings etc. compelled the President to adjourn the Council till to-morrow.—United Press.

Willingdon Leaves By Air For India

BRINDISI, Aug. 13.

Lord and Lady Willingdon departed by Air for India.—Reuter.

"SENTINEL" ARTICLES IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(Continued From Previous Page.)

ter in agreement with other local bodies for jointly levying the 'Octroi' to avoid conflicts arising out of lack of any such agreement between the local authorities.

OPPOSITION GATHERS FORCE.

Mr. Winterbotham of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce opposed the bill tooth and nail and he would not be "satisfied" with the explanation from Sir Shah Nawaz or Commissioner Clayton and Smart.

Advocate Surve expressed the desirability of sending the bill to Select Committe as it involved a large issue, or circulating it for public opinion.

The bill, when first presented promised a prospect of smooth passage for first reading but as the debate proceeded, the Opposition seemed to gather strength.

The session adjourned till tomorrow when the debate on first reading was not completed.

Bombay Governor Congratulates Sholapur Municipality

Says Unfortunate Events Of 1930 Have Not Impeded Progress And Development of City

Lord Brabourne, in the course of his reply to the address of the Sholapur Municipality to-day, said:—

History does not seem to give us much information about the beginnings of the town of Sholapur. I suppose we may presume from its name that it started with the amalgamation of 16 villages, and must in the first place have been a country town like many of its neighbours which still maintain their rural aspect.

MILITARY IMPORTANCE.

Later, as you have shown in your address, its Fort proves that it became a place of military importance; and I share your satisfaction at the fact that, even in the rush of development and progress that has come upon you of late years, it has been found possible to preserve the Fort and its surrounding moat as a memory of the past. To-day we see the City as the seat of a mill industry—perhaps I cannot, at the moment, say a thriving industry, but at least one that has weathered the storm of depression as successfully as many of its neighbours.

The figures you quote are striking indeed. A growth of population from 40,000 to nearly 1,50,000 between 1853 and 1934, though striking in itself, is perhaps not as much so as a growth in income nine-fold between 1900 and to-day. This rapid development has thrown a heavy burden of responsibility upon the Municipal Councillors who are responsible for the local administration of the City, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of paying a tribute to the enterprising and long-sighted manner in which they have discharged their trust. It is gratifying indeed to come, in these times, upon a public body which can claim that its financial position is sound, and where this claim is fully supported by the reports of the local representatives of Government.

VARIOUS IMPROVEMENTS.

Nor, obviously has this position been achieved by any parsimonious refusal to discharge adequately the duties thrust upon you by a growing City in the course of its development into a large commercial centre. The various improvement schemes that you have carried through, the town-planning schemes that you have undertaken, and the development of your water-supply and drainage on modern lines, are ample proof of this fact. It is especially satisfactory to find that you have not been compelled to slacken the pace of progress by the depression that has come upon us all.

For a public body in so satisfactory a financial position as that in which you find yourselves, it is, of course, obvious that a period of depression is a time rather for speeding-up really necessary work than for retarding it. With the fall in prices, money, if available, can be made to go further, and the various works of construction which your policy involves must be a most useful insurance against the growth of unemployment in your City.

UNFORTUNATE EVENTS.

I am also very relieved to find that the unfortunate political events of 1930, which produced such disastrous consequences at the time, have left so little permanent trace on your City, and have not impeded its progress and its development.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

I congratulate you on what you have achieved in the matter of primary education, and also on the fact that your City is now in possession of a Technical School. I shall have the pleasure of visiting that to-morrow, and, as I have to perform the opening ceremony of the extension to the building, I need not say anything more about that point at present.

And now let me conclude by thanking you once more for your welcome and for the address you have presented to me. I look upon your City as typical of the progressive spirit of the India of to-day. You have achieved a high standard of industrial development and of civic sense. Setbacks there may have been in your progress, and no doubt the thoughtless critic will point to them as proof of the fact that you have gone too fast. Whether you have a satisfactory answer to this criticism depends upon your ability to live down the past and to continue your progress on sound lines in future.

I trust you may be able to do so, for I look to the existence of such progressive and enterprising Local Bodies as yours as one of the best hopes for the India of the future.

PLEASED WITH MEDICAL RELIEF WORK

"I thank you very much for the welcome you have accorded to Lady Brabourne and myself on our visit to your District, and for the address which you have presented to me", said Lord Brabourne, in his reply to the address of District Local Board, Sholapur on Monday.

I am particularly glad to make the acquaintance of the members of your Board, and to hear your account of your activities, for I understand that your Board has had a somewhat chequered history. When Government, in pursuance of their policy of extending the sphere of local self-government, gave this Board the right of electing their own President, the effect was at first unfortunate. The Board gave such unlimited reign to the spirit of party faction, and showed such complete neglect of the canons of sound administration and even of financial probity, that they reduced the condition of the Board to a complete state of chaos. The position, indeed, became so serious that Government were compelled to step in and take over the administration of the Board themselves for a period of three years.

PETROL TAX

I note your request for a special grant for your new projects from the Petrol Tax, but this tax is, as you know, administered by the Government of India, and grants therefrom have to be given in accordance with the rules which they have laid down. I am afraid none of your projects would qualify for grants under these rules because, although they are admitted to be of great importance for the development of rich agricultural areas in this District, they are not of Provincial importance as through communications. Indeed, Barsi and Tuljapur, as also Sholapur and Sangola are already connected by Provincial roads, though by a roundabout route.

MEDICAL RELIEF

Next to your work on roads, perhaps the most impressive feature of your address is the account of what you have done in the matter of rural medical relief. The scheme that you have started of opening dispensaries in charge of qualified doctors, who get honoraria for their work, is a most interesting new development, and I am glad to hear that, so far, it is working successfully. Two years, however, is but a short time to judge whether this scheme is capable of providing a satisfactory solution of the very difficult problem of rural medical relief, and I shall continue to watch with great interest its progress in the future.

I am also very glad to hear that you have been specially active in taking up the work of village uplift which was inaugurated by my predecessor, and which I am very anxious to see make progress. I see that this District has a special Village Improvement Committee, and I am glad to note that this Committee can count upon your active co-operation and that as a result, so much good work in this direction has already been achieved.

Let me conclude by congratulating you once more on all you have achieved and by wishing you the best of luck and continued progress in the future. I thank you very much for the address which you have presented to me and the kind welcome you have extended to Lady Brabourne and myself.

I am very glad to have had this early opportunity of making your acquaintance and of hearing of what you have accomplished in your District, and I shall watch your future progress with keenest interest.

PERFORMS OPENING OF EXTENSION OF TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay performed the opening ceremony of the extension of the Technical School, at Sholapur, to-day. In the course of his speech on the occasion, he said:—Mr. Divakar, Mr. Kotnis, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I esteem myself very fortunate that the opening of this extension of the Technical School has coincided with my visit to Sholapur, and that I have thus been given an opportunity of performing this interesting ceremony and of seeing something of the working of the School. I regard this Institution as a most laudable attempt to provide an alternative to the purely literary education which is so prevalent throughout India, and indeed elsewhere as well, at the present time.

This lack of balance in the educational system has led to some very serious problems. It has, I imagine, contributed to some extent to the deplorable increase in unemployment we see throughout the world to-day; and, in India, it has at the same time starved both agriculture and industry of an adequate supply of suitably educated candidates for employment therein. Various efforts have been made from time to time to devise a remedy. The problem is bound to present different aspects in rural and urban areas, and in a highly developed industrial centre, such as your City, I think there can be few more promising plans to meet the difficulty than the establishment of a well-run technical school on sound practical lines.

I welcome the establishment of this School for another reason also. It has been started by the Municipality on its own initiative and without any support from Government. Technical education is not one of the obligatory duties of a Municipality, and I am very glad, therefore, to have this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the enterprise you have shown in embarking upon this experiment in spite of the heavy and increasing burden which your duties in connection with primary education throw upon your finances. In spite of the fact that you have started this work entirely on your own responsibility, I congratulate you on having been allotted a grant by the Director of Industries. The grant is not a large one, and I am afraid in these times there is but little prospect of any early increase therein, but I hope you will value it as an expression of the approval by the Director of Industries of the work you are doing.

I am looking forward with keen interest to seeing something of the work you are actually doing in the School; so I will not detain you longer, but will now with great pleasure declare this extension open and wish the School continued development and prosperity in the future.

WHITHER INDIA

(Continued from page 6)

ised Aman Sabhas have been trying to stampede the landholders against the Congress by crying to them that their property is threatened as a fact it is the Government itself which has been practically confiscating landed properties by the thousand, and without any compensation at all. Only the other day, there was an item in the papers that eighty-one properties in Barisal had been auctioned for default of revenue, under the sunset law, and as no bidders were forthcoming, they were all purchased by the Government itself at one rupee each. In the last two or three years, thousands of such properties have been reported by the papers as brought to the hammer in Jessore, Midnapore, Mymensingh, Chittagong etc., (I am writing from memory; questions in the local Councils, or in the Assembly, would bring out more full and exact eye-opening information). I am confident that the Congress Socialists (with some of whose ideas I find myself in sympathy, though I am not a member of their organisation, and hold some radically different views as to the Social Structure needed by our country) subscribe entirely to Mahatmaji's view that "The State must regulate property in a just and wise manner." Only they want the manner to be specified by the Congress, and not left utterly vague as so far. As it is, the existing "State", that is the British Indian Government, if questioned, would, of course, claim that it is regulating property in the justest and wisest manner possible; and when it takes to a new manner to-morrow, 'that' would automatically become the justest and wisest. Yet more; the Congress Socialists might well say that the Karachi Congress resolution regarding fixing the highest public salary at Rs. 500/- (against which fixation in terms of coin I have advanced considerations in an earlier article of this series)—involves a virtual "confiscation of property."

(To Be Continued.)

FOLLOW MAHATMA'S EXAMPLE OF SIMPLICITY

Sir C. V. Raman Urges Students To Encourage Swadeshi And Give Up Every Thing Which They Cannot Produce In India

BANGALORE, Aug. 11.

"Poverty in India is simply due to lack of knowledge. Western education has taught us Western methods of living. The students, while increasing their wants, are not able to produce them. I would seriously suggest that educated young men should give up everything, which they could not produce themselves. They should make an honest effort in this direction. This does not mean, militant Swadeshi but militant common sense. Students should know before enjoying how to produce wealth. Till then they should follow the greatest of Indians, Mahatma Gandhi, in simplicity."

Thus declared Sir C. V. Raman amidst cheers in the course of his presidential address at the inauguration of the Education Week this morning before a large and distinguished gathering which included the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer and Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore.

PLANNED EDUCATION.

Sir Mirza Ismail, inaugurating the week, made a notable pronouncement emphasising the need for reorganisation of education, which must be an integral part of planning of the economic life of the country in close relation to the economic life of the world at large.

VOCATION TRAINING.

Sir Mirza referred to the problem of unemployment and said that what was needed was a comprehensive, well-thought out and graded scheme of vocational education. The youth must be diverted after every stage of general education from pursuing the straight path that led to University into parallel paths of vocational training. At the same time, he had no illusions that vocational education alone would mean employment.

ECONOMIC MACHINE OUT OF GEAR.

The terrible spectacle of the millions of vocationally trained unemployed would bear evidence. But that only meant that the economic machine was out of gear and not that vocational training was useless.

Finally, Sir Mirza assured that the Mysore Government were fully alive to the gravity of the problem and would do their utmost to solve it in some measure at least.

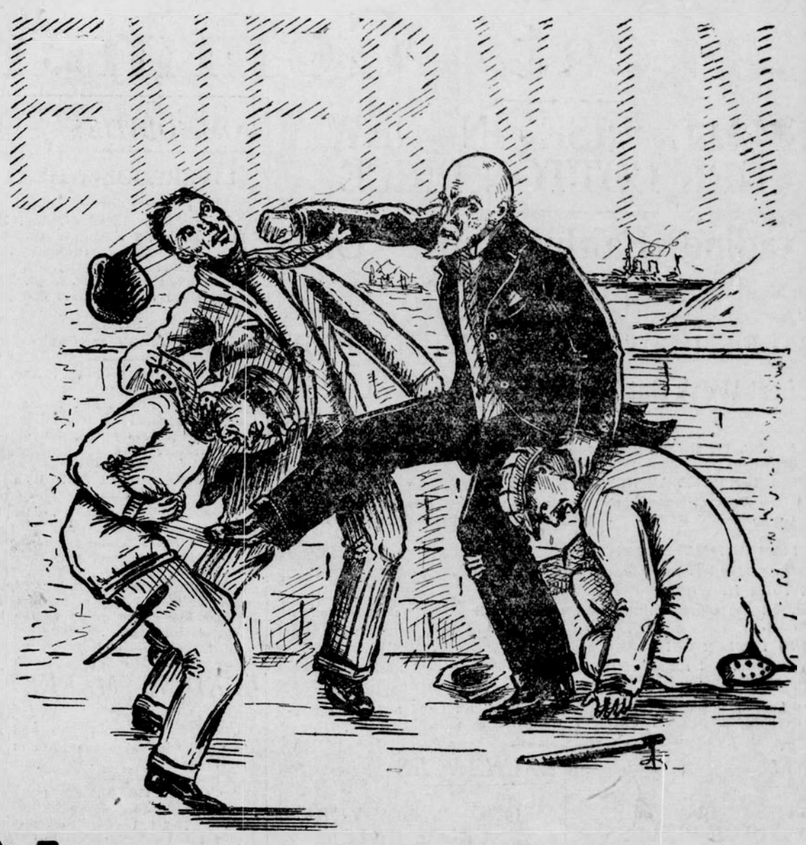
AESTHETIC FACULTY.

Sir C. V. Raman, then delivering the presidential address pointed out that the teacher was the most powerful individual in the organisation of the community and he should approach his task with a sense of values. One of the fundamental things in life was the development of the aesthetic faculty. This development was really never cared for at the present time. It was the function of the teacher to open out his outlook of life to his pupils. The teacher who, instead of producing that attitude of enjoyment, produced pessimism inculcated a distaste of knowledge and failed in his duty.—United Press.

ESCAPED ELECTROCUTION

AJMER, Aug. 13

Mr. J W Allen, Manager of the Ajmer Electric Supply Company, had a lucky escape last evening. Receiving news of some defect in a light he proceeded to examine the Main Switch Board, and while examining the wiring he received two consecutive shocks and was rooted to the spot. The engine was immediately stopped and Mr. Allen was removed to hospital where he is progressing satisfactorily.—A.P.



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Latest Commercial News

SMALL RISE IN NEW YORK COTTON PRICE

Trading Fairly Active On Speculative Buying

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Wheat Weak But Tin Firm And Rubber Quiet

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

On Monday, the sterling dollar andthe sterling franc cross rate witnessed small fluctuations

STEADIER TENDENCY IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market developed a somewhat steadier tendency on unfavourable weather reports. Trading was fairly active on speculative buying.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER QUIET

London gold prices ruled firm but silver was quiet.

WEAK TONE IN WHEAT

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled weak on selling pressure from Commission Houses.

TIN AND RUBBER QUIET

Tin was firm and rubber ruled quiet but Jute remained unchanged.

GILTEDGEDS IN BETTER REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange showed an uncertain trend and prices moved in an irregular manner. Giltedged securities were in better request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

	New York, Aug 13
Previous closing	13.58
To-day's opening	13.61
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	13.60
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 224-4
April-May	Rs. 232

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(December 1934)

	Liverpool, Aug 13
Previous closing	7.05
To-day's opening	7.00
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	7.00
Difference	—05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 13

The market to-day developed somewhat steadier tendency on unfavourable weather reports and better sentiment prevailing in other leading commodities but a reactionary feeling in grains checked bullish enthusiasm and generally a quiet undertone was witnessed. The uncertainty regarding the future crop prospects and Government's plans for relief purposes continue to hold back the advance with the result that movements were quiet and narrow

Business in December opened at 13.61 i.e. 3 points higher than the previous closing. Trading was fairly active on some speculative buying influenced by the better stock exchange but the lack of response from other markets created a feeling of caution with quotations hovering around the opening level

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.60 for December with a rise of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 13

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.50/13.47) 13.46/13.44
December (13.69/13.64) 13.64/13.61
January (13.73/13.70) 13.67/13.66

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 13

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (7.05) 6.99
American December (7.03) 6.97
Egyptian October (8.55) 8.50
Egyptian November (8.58) 8.53

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 13
10-0 p.m.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery fluctuated between Rs. 232-8 and Rs. 231-6 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 232 with a rise of 4 points in New York futures.

Maharashtra Provincial Music Conference

The Session of the Maharashtra Provincial Music Conference has been postponed to 24th, 25th and 26th August 1934, instead of on the 18th, 19th and 20th August 1934, as previously announced.

Mr M R Jayakar will preside and Mr. B. S. Sukthankar is Chairman of the Reception Committee.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, Aug 13
Previous closing	5.10 5/8
To-day's opening	5.10 1/4
To-day's closing	5.10 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, Aug 13
Previous closing	5.09 5/8
To-day's opening	5.10 1/2
To-day's closing	5.10 7/16
Difference	+.1 1/16

FRANC RATE

	London, Aug 13
Previous closing	76.28
To-day's opening	76.34
To-day's closing	76.34
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 13

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.10-1/2 and soon eased to 5.10-1/4 gradually further declining to 5.09-3/4.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.10 7/16

The franc opened at 76.28 and improved to 76.34 at which point the rate became steady without any further important movements.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.34.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 13

The market was steady

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 9/16d	21 9/16d
Forward	21 7/16d.	21 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 13

Gold (£6-18-1 1/2) £6-18-3

BULLION

London, Aug 13

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (21 9/16d.) 21 9/16
Gold per ounce (£6-18-1 1/2) £6-18-3

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug 13

3 months (13/16 to 13/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug 13
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.75) 5.75
New York on Bombay (38.37) 38.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/4) 0.95 1/4
London on Milan (58.65) 58.65
London on Shanghai (1-4 11/16) 1-4 3/4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 13

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 59/11 59/12 and 59/13. Prices eased on good speculative selling and profit taking influenced by quieter advices from abroad but closed steady at Rs. 59/8, 59/9 and 59/10.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/7/6, 34/7/9, 34/8/6 The market was quiet due to the absence of any stimulating cables from abroad but prices partially gave way on local selling but closed steady at Rs. 34/7, 34/7/3 and 34/7/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 13

Liverpool wheat opened weak with October at 70-1/4 and December 74 in the absence of good enquiry and disappointing advices from abroad. The market eased on liquidation and profit taking.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 13

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.03-1/4 and December at 1.06. Prices eased on liquidation and commission houses selling due to some better weather news

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug 13

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 50-3/4 Trading was very quiet in the absence of any fresh buying and also due to liquidation

Chicago rye opened steady with December at 91 and May at 94. The market was less active owing to the lack of speculative enquiry.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 13

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£227 3/4 buyers £228 sellers) £228 3/4 buyers £229 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£11 1/8 buyers £11 3/16 sellers) £10 15/16 buyers £11 sellers. Quiet
Electrolytic Copper (£31 3/4 to £32 1/4) £31 3/4 to £32
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2

JUTE

Crop July-Aug-Sept (£14 3/4) £14 3/4 value.
Dundee August (£17) unquoted.
Lightening August (£16) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16) 7 1/2 paid and sellers
Oct-Dec (7 3/4) 7 5/8 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (£13 1/8) £12 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (£12 5/8) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£11 3/4) £11 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Sept (10 1/8) 10 sellers.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Firm And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, Aug 13

Jute shares were steady and good business resulted at firm rates. Coals were firm. Teas were steady. Miscellaneous disclosed no special importance. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: 3 per cent paper 76/8 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 89/5; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/7; 4 per cent loan 1943 106/2; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 112/12; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117/4 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/12; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/11; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 109/12; 5 3/4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1937 107/2; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 101/2 small lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1450; Imperial Conty 352

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan Pref 101; Dehri Rohtas Light 12/4

Cottons: Bengal Nagpurs ordy 20; Dunbar ordy 132/8

Coals: Amalgamated 20 small lots; Bengal 240; Bokaro and Rangur 9/2; Burrakur 14; Equitable 23/12 small lot; Katras Jherriah 32; New Beerbhoom 13/12; New Manbhoom 35/4; Bench Valley 36/12; South Karanpura 4/10

Jutes: Anglo India 389 small lots; Albion 245 small lot; Auckland 225/8 small lot; Bally 182/8; Barnagore 159; Budge Budge 335 small lot; Calcutta Jute Manufacturing ordy 170; Calcutta Jute Manufacturing 6 1/2 per cent pref Rs. 50; Calcutta Jute Mfg paid up 4 premium; Clive ordy 31/12; Dalhousie 370; Delta 373 small lots; Fort William 282; Gourepore 508 small lots; Hooghly ordy 62/8 small lot; Howrah 53/14; India 318/8; Kamarhatty 558; Kanknarrah 479; Kelvin 563 cum div; Kinnison 670/8; Lansdowne 159; Lawrence 503; National 25 small lots; North Brook 48/8 small lot; Nucewa 35/4; Presidency 5/13; Reliance 77/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 9/8; Sutna Stone Lime 102; Bengal Telephone old issue 16/12; Indian wood products 30/8; British Burma Petroleum 4/8; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 111; Midnapore Zemindary 68; India General Navigation ordy 100 small lot.

Sugars: Carew and Co 20; Cawnpore 31/8; Samastipore 9/7 small lot;

Teas: Bishnauth 33/14; Hasimara 46/2; New Dooars 920; Raigarh 10/8 Soom 16/4; Tezpore 12/1; Tezpore pref 11/14; Teliapara 519 small lot.—A. P.

LEADING INDUSTRIALS STRONG ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

COMMODITIES GENERALLY VERY QUIET

Steady Opening In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 13

On the Stock Exchange to-day although compared with the latter end of the last week, the volume of business was smaller mainly due to Saturday's break in American commodities, particularly wheat, some further good features again displayed and markets generally were cheerful. Giltedged securities were quieter but leading industrials were strong.

Commodities generally were quiet though wheat reacted sharply both in London and Liverpool owing to Saturday's break in America. Tin advanced in anticipation of 10 per cent decrease quota.

Wall Street opened steady but with the incentive lacking a dull and narrow market is expected.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 13.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £93 3/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 13

The Stock Exchange markets generally were rather irregular. Giltedgeds were quieter. Mining shares and industrials in general were very steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 7/8) £80 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 1/8) £105 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/2) £104 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 1/8) £114 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 9 3/4) dol 9 3/4
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/4) dol 5 1/4
Musical Industries (26-4 1/2) 26-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Defd. (35-10 1/2) 36-6
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-9) 8-9
Woolsworth New Ord (103-0) 103-0
Swedish Match (7-3) 7-0
Dunlop Rubber (46-4 1/2) 47-6
University Ordinary (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2
Ford Motors (32-6) 32-3
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/4) £6 1/4
British American Tobacco (121-3) 122-6
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (128-6) 128-6
Ex. Div.
P and O S N Co. Defd (16-1 1/2) 16-1 1/2
Distillers (88-10 1/2) 89-3
Bredrurd Dyers (12-6) 12-6
British Colonese (11-0) 10-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 65-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-7 1/2) 46-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-6) 10-6
Inter Nickels (25) 24 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 13
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 5/8) £80 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/4) £93 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 3/4) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1943-58 (£106 1/4) £106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£100 3/4) £101
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/2) £112 5/8

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108 1/8) £108 1/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-6) 26-10 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (13-0) 13-9
Donaro Tea (58-0) 57-9

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 25-9
Gula Kelampong (26-9) 26-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (37-9) 37-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (62-6) 63-9
Burma Corporwation (13-0) 13-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 3/4) 16 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (50-7 1/2) 52-9
Rand Mines (141-3) 142-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (33-10 1/2) 33-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (46-3) 46-3
Burma Oil (76-0) 76-0
Mexican Eagle (7-9) 7-9
Shell Transport (46-3) 46-3
Royal Dutch (£20 1/2) £20 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 13

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 29 1/4) dol 29 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12 1/4) dol 12 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 38) dol 38
U S Steel Preference (dol 78) unquoted

HOW ENGLAND IS GOVERNED

Mr. S. G. Warty's Lecture

The first of the series of lectures on the 'Comparative studies in Governments" by Mr. S. G. Warty, M. A was deliveerd by him at the Servants of India Society, Girgaon, on Sunday last, the subject of the lecture being "The Governments of England and France." though all power is invested in and flows from the Crown in theory, it was the Cabinet i e. the ministry of the day that really exercised it and was held responsible. In France, the President enjoyed powers like those of the English King, but was equally dependent upon the ministry for their exercise But he can be impeached for high treason.

THE MINISTRY

Discussing the Cabinet and the ministry, Mr. Warty pointed out the differences between French ministry and the English ministry. The British ministry was composed of members of Parliament only, belonged to one party and was collcetively responsible to Parliament, and a change of Ministry was brought about generally by the vote of the electorate only. In France the members of the Ministry may not be members of Parliament, and the binding tie among them is not strong owing to many groups in Parliament. Ministers are also both collectively and individually responsible to Parliament. Thus what is known as change of Ministry is only a regrouping or reshuffling of ministers. This does not mean that Government in France is unstable, and the unbiased American authorities on Constitutional politics have answered British critics in this respect

POSITION OF PARLIAMENT

In England, the Cabinet though theoretically subordinate to Parliament, in practice leads it. The Prime Minister has grown to be a virtual dictator. He appoints his own ministers, he nominates his party candidates in constituencies in election times, and a too critical member is quietly passed over. Parliament, therefore, only confirms the decrees of the Cabinet and it cannot bring about any reform in legislation against the Cabinet's will. In France the Prime Minister cannot in practice dominate the Parliament for his tenure of office depends completely upon it.

CIVIL SERVICE

The permanent Civil Service plays an important part in the administration of both countries. In England, the bureaucracy has been growing powerful in recent years and nearly 99 per cent of the cases are decided by them. They are able men, well experienced in administration, knowing their business from A to Z, but generally impervious to reform. The ministers are generally laymen and are guided by the Civil Service mostly, and sometimes even their speeches are prepared by them. Thus Prof. Laski's comment holds good, that Parliament is a tool in the hands of the ministers and the ministers are a tool in the hands of the Civil Service. This does not, however justify the conclusion that people's liberties are completely eclipsed

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

In France, there is what is known as administrative law applicable to public officials. Just as members of the legislative council are under protection for whatever they say on the floor of the House, so the public officials in France are given special protection for even the wrongs they might do in their public capacity and they can be sued only in special tribunals and not in the common courts as in England. In England, administrative law has only recently begun to develop

COLONIAL POLICY

The difference between French and British colonial policy, said Mr Warty, also deserved to be marked. The British are a great colonising race, the French are not. One reason is that there is over-population in England and under-population in France. British colonies are in temperate climates and French colonies in tropics. Thus while British colonies had to given self-government, there is on demand from French colonies for self-government At the same time, French colonies enjoy representation in the French Parliament in Paris.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Shareholders' Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India which took place at the local head office on Monday took more than two hours to dispose of only two items, viz: adoption of the report of the Bank dated 30th June 1934 and to elect three auditors. Mr. P. D. Shamadasani was the pricipal advocate to defend the management of the bank and took more than an hour in his speech to show that the Imperial Bank was the best managed bank in India and better than any big bank of England. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas who presided moved the adoption of the report which stated:

THE REPORT.

The Bank rate remained unchanged at 3½ per cent throughout the half-year; the average for the corresponding period of 1933 was 3.627.

Gold exports have continued on a heavy scale, the total value recorded for the six months being Rs. 37 crores and for the period since Great Britain went off the gold standard Rs. 200 crores. So long as there is no heavy fall in the value of gold, it is likely that considerable exports will continue.

Commodity prices have fluctuated. Paddy weakened until the end of March but improved in May and June and closed appreciably higher on the half-year. Cotton fluctuated in sympathy with Americans and also reached its highest in June. Jute, after improving, closed weaker. Tea was steady under the influence of the Restriction scheme.

Exchange has ruled strong and throughout the half-year has averaged 1/6.042d, closing at 1/6 1/16, gold exports being the determining factor.

Government securities have further appreciated, all issues finishing strong. Government came on the market with a cash and conversion loan in June and, although Rs .32 crores were asked for and only Rs. 25 crores subscribed, the loan can be considered a success.

The Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 and the Imperial Bank of India (Amendment) Act 1934 as finally passed by the Legislature have received the assent of the Governor General and a circular letter is being sent to shareholders advising the effect on this Bank of the passing of these Acts.

After making the usual and necessary provisions the net profit of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs 43,75,407-11-4 which, with Rs. 26,85,646-3-3 brought forward from the half-year ended the 31st December 1933, makes a total of Rs. 70,61,053-14-7.

This sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows:—

1. In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum free of Income-tax: Rs. 33,75,000-0-0.

2. Transferred to Reserve Fund: Rs. 5,00,000-0-0.

3. Transferred to Pension Funds: Rs. 72,700-0-0.

4. Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year: Rs. 31,13,353-14-7.

Total: 70,61,053-14-7.

During the half-year Sir Kenneth M. MacDonald's period of office as a Managing Governor expired and Mr. W. Lamond was appointed in his place.

Mr. H. H. Sawyer seconded the proposition.

Principal Sohrab R. Davar acknowledged the kind co-operation of the directors in meeting the desire of the Shareholders' Association. He hoped that next year the directors would declare at least 14 per cent dividend.

Mr. Jugmohandas Kapadia also thanked the directors and the Managing Governors for giving him the information required for the Shareholders' Association.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani gave a number of figures to show that the directors had effected a ruthless retrenchment in the staff.

The chairman assured Prof. Davar that Indans were promoted to high positions as vacancies arose.

The report was adopted and Mr. E. J. Carter, Sir S. B. Billimoria and Mr. J. B. Perry were elected auditors for the ensuing year.

The chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the staff of the bank for loyal and sincere service which was agreed to.

BRAHMAPUTRA RISING AGAIN

Bengal, Bihar And Assam Fear Recurrence Of Floods

CALUTTA, Aug. 13

Heavy rains are reported from several districts of Bengal, Assam and Bihar.

The river Brahmaputra is rising again. A recurrence of flood in Assam is feared.

As a result of incessant rain, a bridge on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway was washed away, necessitating transhipment.

The District Magistrate of Purnea states that owing to continuous rain for several days fissures on roads caused by the recent earthquake which had been filled up are reappearing. Traffic is warned to keep a lookout for these deathraps.—A. P.

GODAVARI RIVER IN FLOODS

Low-Lying Areas In Rajahmundry Under Water

RAJAHMUNDRY, Aug. 13.

The Godavari River is in flood. Rain has been falling here for the past three days.

Yesterday the level rose to 57 feet and it is expected to increase. The record flood-level of the Godavari is 62.8 ft. which was reached in 1900 the year in which the Godavari railway bridge near Rajahmundry was built.

Some of the low-lying streets near the river bank are under water. Thummalama, a locality near Aryapur in Rajahmudry is submerged.

Huge logs of wood drifting down the river, apparently from the thick forests through which the river passes, are being collected by the local fishermen and washermen. This is not done without grave danger for the wood collectors go into the flooded river on small rafts and sometimes find snakes, on occasions cobras, coiled round the floating wood.—United Press.

ALLEGED ASSAULT

Sequel To A chawl Meeting

The Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, writes:—

Mr. Haribhau Parbhani a member of the managing committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, (Red Flag), was assaulted on Sunday evening on DeLisle Road opposite the Union Mill by three persons. Mr. Parbhani was given a number of fist blows on his back. A complaint was immediately recorded at the DeLisle Road Police Station.

The assault was a sequel to a chawl meeting organised by the Union in one of the chawls on the DeLisle Road. The meeting was presided over by Miss Maniben Kara and was addressed amongst others by Mr. Parbhani. Some men tried to break up the meeting by resorting to hooliganism. But the workers in the chawl immediately silenced them and compelled them to leave the chawl. They left the meeting but were lingering near about. When Mr. Parbhani came out after the meeting he was set upon by some of them and assaulted as stated above.

A largely attended meeting was held on Monday evening on the Maidan opposite the Swan Mill at Sewri under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union to mourn the loss of Mr. Lakhu Shet a very influential worker from Sewri and an urdent sympathiser of the Union. Messrs. Karnik, Dr. Shetty and others addressed the meeting and a resolution was passed mourning Lakhu Sheth's death and placing on record the workers' sense of gratitude for all the services rendered by him to the Union.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON IRISH CROWD

SPECIAL CABLE.

CORK, Aug. 13.

A serious affray followed the protest by several thousand farmers against the forced sale of cattle belonging to a farmer who had not paid the land annuities.

The crowds became threatening, police opened fire and charged.

Between twenty and thirty were injured including six by bullet wounds.—Reuter.

"FOR THE HOLY COW"

A meeting of the Mangrol Hindu Mahajan residing in Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. at Shri Mangrol Shrimati Samaj Hall at Frere Road, Fort, to offer its respects to the Pandit Ramchandra Sharma for his sacrifice in the cause of the holy cow.

Heavy Liquidation In New York Cotton

MORE CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION IN THE STATES

Excessive Heat In West Belt

DROP IN WHEAT DISCOURAGES BUYERS

During the past week New York cotton prices advanced 66 points on bullish Bureau report. October highest was 13.84 and lowest 12.96 showing a weekly range of 88 points.

A feature of the week under review was the Government crop report resulting in a general buying movement with distant options crossing 14 cents, the highest level reached since 1930. Subsequent heavy realising, encouraged by doubts regarding the effect of higher prices on distribution, was absorbed on relatively slight recessions and counterbalanced by the continued hot and dry weather in the Western Belt and the belief that further deterioration had occurred since the compilation of crop figures as well as the better tone of the goods market together with the prospects of heavy Government expenditures in agricultural districts.

The nationalisation of silver announcement save additional stimulus to prices, although some doubt whether it will be an important price factor.

Weather situation remains generally unchanged drought conditions becoming more serious in the Western Belt sections except for the Southern and South-Central parts of Texas; While the Eastern and Central Belts were fairly favourable.

The Goods market was firmer and more active following the Bureau report with Government enquiries for large yardages for relief purposes likewise stimulated.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by spot Houses selling and liquidation.

The market was easy on heavy long liquidation influenced by weakness of wheat market and fears of rain in the South-West Belt. The long range forecast does not indicate any relief and the Government announcement regarding expansion of currency was considered constructive and is believed to increase consumption and assist cotton prices. There was some Southern selling.

Heavy liquidation after the last Bureau has improved the technical situation but the situation is still obscure to form any definite opinion. So far there is no relief to the drought and excessive head is reported over the Western Belt. The monthly consumption report is expected to be about 3-1|2 lakh bales. The market is afraid of further loss to the crop owing to unfavourable weather while buyers are fearing Southern selling. In the meantime some operators are inclined to look for a fifteen cent level but we think it will be advisable to buy on week markets. With a view to secure profits on strong markets. As long as weather continues unfavourable we see no reason for any meterial decline.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 13 points with October 13.50. There was scattered buying which improved prices 5 points from the opening level and October delivery reached the highest level of the day 13.55c.

There was heavy long liquidation and Southern hedge selling on a big decline in wheat prices and in the absence of any important buying, prices declined 16 points from the highest level and October delivery reached the low level 13.39. Thereafter the market was quiet but steady for hour and a half and closed at a net decline of 20 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 20 points at 13.55c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy on long liquidation and closed at a net decline of 15 points. Spot cotton prices lost 15 points at 13.44c per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 to 6 points on selling by commission houses and uncovering of stop-loss orders but later recovered on local support and outside speculative buying. Later on there was Bombay buying and trade calling which improved prices 5 points from the low level but towards the close there was renewed liquidation and the market closed at a net decline of 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 13 points at 7.29d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. At the close October was quoted 5.31 and both January and March stood at 5.31d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet under scattered liquidation. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 5 points and spot Sakel prices declined 14 points. Uppers futures declined 2 to 6 points and spot Upper cotton prices lost 10 points at 7.62d. per lb.

MARKET SENSITIVE

A Liverpool firm writes:—"With the materialisation of rains in certain parts of the drought area, the market has now adopted a more two-sided appearance. So far, however, the rainfall has been totally inadequate and one of our correspondents even cables that the showers have done more harm than good, as what is wanted are good soaking rains and, with an increasing number of deterioration complaints coming in, the market remains highly sensitive. There appears to be no doubt that the effects of the drought in the South West are daily becoming more serious and total crop failures in certain districts are being predicted."

ADVISABLE TO BUY

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

The market was easier on further liquidation, spot houses selling and the weakness in Chicago wheat. With the exception of a few scattered showers in Texas the drought remains unbroken. In this connection the latest cable states the temperature at Oklahoma registered 118deg. degrees and the 21 year record of drought at Dallas, Texas has been broken as they have had only .17 inches of rain in 97 days.

Under the Bankheada Bill the quota allowed for Texas was 3,237,530 bales and Oklahoma 782,631. The recent Bureau Report estimataed Texas 2,382,000 bales Oklahoma 509,000 bales and it must be noted that a large allowance has already been made for deterioration in these areas.

Prices however have reacted almost to the pre-bureau level and with the drought continuing we strongly recommend purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10-5 a.m.)	13.55—.06
N. Y. October Lowest (10-38 am.	13.39—.24
Liverpool October Highest 11-45 a.m	7.07—.01
Liverpool October Lowest (10.10 a.m.)	7.01—.07

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Early liquidation due to fear of rain in South-West with weakness grains caused decline bringing out hedge selling. Scattered showers in Texas but no relief drought yet.

New York. Consider announcement from Washington this morning regarding expansion of currency on basis of 1.29 for silver most constructive and should be helpful in increasing cotton consumption and higher prices.

New York.—Longs discouraged by Spot Houses selling and weakness in wheat. Long range forecast indicates no relief from drought. Feeling is less confident but do not think well of following the decline.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Liquidation continuing, market affected unfavourably by decline in Grains.

Liverpool.—Position still too obscure to warrant decided opinion. Next few weeks critical period Sakel crop. New York Liverpool straddle looks wide enough, considering risks.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in July at 355,000 bales.

The average daily consumption per working day during the said month was 16,900 bales.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

1-02 p.m.—Light to moderate rainfall New Orleans District (South-East Louisiana). Scattered showers Alabama, North Carolina. Excessive heat continues Western Belt.

5-27 p.m.—Situation unaltered; realisations meet steady demand.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 11.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	5
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	12
Amer. Forn. Power Com	6
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	48
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	17
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	36
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd.	42
Consolidated Gas	27
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel. & Tel.	110
Western Union Telg.	34 1/4
Radio Corp.	6
Chesapeake & Ohio	43
New York Central	20 3/8
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	15
Erie R. R.	12
Pennsylvania R. R.	22
Union Pacific R. R.	93
Great North Pfd.	14
National Distillers	18
Hiram Walker	24
Distillers Seagram	12
Amr. Tobacco B.	74
Dupont de Nemours	88
Canadian Pacific	14
Budd Mfg.	5
Bethelehem Steel	27
United States Steel	33
American Smelting	38
Noranda Mines	44
Int. Nickel of Canada	25 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	13
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
International Harvestro	26
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	20
General Motors	20 5/8
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N. J.	44
Philips Petrol	15
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	14 3/8
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	12
Eaton Mfg.	12
Chase Bank	24 7/8
National City Bank	22 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	345
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	21
General Foods	29
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	10
Amr. Locomotive	18
Alaska	21

Mixed market. Mining shares higher. New York Call Rate 1 p.c. Anaconda 12 7/8; U.S. Steel 32 7/8; G. Motors 29¼ I. Nickel 25 3/8; Chase Bank 24 3/4; City Bank 22 1/2; Socony 14 1/4; N. Y. Central 20 1/4; W. U. Teleg. 34; Total business 1/2 million.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 131 at Cross Rate 5.10 5/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 233—Liverpool May 1935 6.93 Rs. 68 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 233—New York May 13.79 Rs. 67 at Cross Rate 5.10 5/8.

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

WEATHER FORECAST.

EAST: Partly cloudy local showers.

CENTRAL: Partly cloudy and generally unsettled on coast.

WEST: Generally fair to partly cloudy. Partly cloudy showers on coast.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Broach J/A. Op. 227 1/4; Highest 207 1/4; Lowest 226 1/2; Closing 226 1/2

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 235 1/4; Highest 235 1/2; Lowest 234 1/4; Closing 234 1/4

Oomra D/J. Op. 205 1/4; Highest 205 1/4; Lowest 204 1/4; Closing 204 1/4

Bengal D/J. Op. 147; Highest 147; Lowest 145 3/4; Closing 145 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 Rs. 28.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 6 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1933-34	1932-33
U. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 11-8-34	82000	123000
Receipts Yesterday 11-8-34	8000	12000
Exports to date 11-8-34	92000	227000
Stock at Ports 10-8-34	2391000	2965000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-8-34	1117000	1151000
Stock at Liverpool 10-8-34	998000	828000
Visible Supply 10-8-34	5215000	6375000
Quantity in Sight 10-8-34	116000	200000
Quantity out of Sight 10-8-34	226000	366000

COMMODITY MARKETS

Cotton To See 15 Cents

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern have received the following cable from their Head-office:—

Cotton:—"Think market will gradually move up to 15 cent level but advise caution and would only buy in weak markets taking advantage resell in strong markets."

Wheat:—"Bureau report is about as expected. Present prices discount report but feel crop outlook still precarious."

(Later):—"Believe will go higher but would take profits in strong markets."

Linseed Oil:—"Some room for improvement."

Sugar:—"Little outside interest Market featureless."

Rubber:—"We are definitely bullish and believe in the market."

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Following a decline of 19 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at 234 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was scattered long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 233/8 but at the decline there was improved demand and prices rallied to Rs. 234. There was a moderate business.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 5 points against expected decline of 10 points. It was reported that excessive heat was doing serious damage but later on Liverpool declined 11 points. In the local market there was heavy selling and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 232-4. At this level the market was steady and closed at 5-30 pm. as under:—

Broach D/A 225
Broach A/M 232/8
Oomra D/J 202/12
Bengal D/J 144/12

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Aug 13

50 Tata Mill Samlaya 267
55 B Mavji Kekri 139
58 A Damodar Laturfaram 219
35 Langli and Co Nagar 185
124 Langli and Co Neemuch 192
200 B Maheshwari Itola 5 on
65 Toyo Poddar Sindh/American 234
35 Kotak and Co Dondaicha 192
100 Kotak and Co Amod 232
100 G G Kesha and Co Khandwa 199
100 G G Kesha and Co Arvi 202
100 Viram Ladha Bamusa 202
59 Viram Ladha Telhara 202

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 13th day of August 1934

Broach Fully Good Quality.

(B. T.) Apl-May 1934-35	Jly-Aug 1934 VAIDAS
10-30 Rs. 233/4	229/4
12-30 Rs. 234/4	230/4
1-30 Rs. 234	230 settlement
4-30 Rs. 233	229

April-May July-Aug
Highest 234/8 230/8
Lowest 233 229

SPOT RATES

Superfine 236
Fine 233
Fully Good 231
Good 229

Tenders were issued for 440 bales today and survey was held for 960 bales.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Aug. 23.

	bales
Khandesh	94
Central India	337
Barsi-Nugger	263
Berar	475
Central Provinces	220
Dhollera	648
Rajputana	52
Sind-Punjab	445
Broach	187
Compta-Dharwar	1,174
Egyptians	93
East Africans	103
Total Cotton	4,091 cwts.
Wheat	2,898
Linseed	7,049
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	366
Gingellyseed	23
Groundnuts	3,196
Castorseed	689
Rice	1,673
Myrabollams	44
Mowraseed	1,035
Gram	519
Joowar	499
Bajree	1,319

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug 13

Castorseeds:—

September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/3; Highest Rs. 26/4; Closing Rs. 26-1-6

May delivery: Opening Rs. 27; Closing Rs. 26/14/6

Cottonseeds:—

January delivery: Opening Rs. 17/15; Highest Rs. 18; Closing Rs. 17/14

Groundnut seeds:—

August delivery: Opening Rs. 24/6; Closing Rs. 24/1

February delivery: Opening Rs 27/9; Closing Rs. 27/1

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 10th August	3,718
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	2,441,930
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,500,712
Decrease	—58,782

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 11.

July	14.97—.13
August	14.97—.12
September	15.15—.11

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

October	73 3/8—.2 1/2d
December	76 5/8—.2 5/8d
March	79 3/4—.1 3/4d
January	80 1/8—.2 7/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 11

September	1.04—.05
December	1.07—.04 7/8
May	1.10—.05

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

Total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue excluding Salt Revenue amounted Rs. 3,85,03,000 during July 1934 against Rs. 3,80,72,000 and Rs 4,38,34,000 for the corresponding month in 1933 and 1932. Total revenue for the four months ending July 1934 amounted Rs. 15,94,33,000 as against Rs. 15,77,47,000 and Rs. 17,26,07,000 for the corresponding period in 1933 and 1932.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 13.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-Feb
Selling T T 1/6 March/June
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 July-Dec
35.
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 August-Feb
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 264
Banks buying T T 262
Banks buying T T 260
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 7/8
Banks buying T T 78 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 103 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 93 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.10 3/4 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 9/16 13th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 13th inst.
Java/London 7.39 11th inst.
London/Paris 76.28 11th inst.
London/Belgium 21.41 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.41 11th inst.
London/Italy 58.65 11th inst.
London/Berlin 12.86 1/2 11th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 11th inst.
London/New York 5.09 5/8 11th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.43 1/4 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £26-18-1 10th inst. £26-18-1 1/2 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 7/16 10th inst 21 9/16 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 3/8 10th inst. 21 7/16 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 49 3/4 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 13/16 p.c. 10th inst. 13/16 p.c. 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 p.c. 10th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 11th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

BRISK BUSINESS IN JUTE SHARES

Buoyant Feeling In Raw Market

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report dated Calcutta Aug. 10th:—

JUTE.

The period under review in our Stock Exchange market was very brisk especially in the Jute section as the Hessians and Raw Jute markets displayed a very buoyant feeling towards the latter part of the week. The demand from the overseas markets was fairly good and the latest news from America about the nationalisation of silver gave a very high stimulus to the Bazar. The speculative counter Howrah jumped up to Rs. 54/4 from Rs. 52 within a day or two and the bear covering may yet push up the price by a rupee or so. We presume the markets will still see higher levels when it will be advisable to unload some of the investment stocks. The hundred Rupee stocks have not shown a correspondingly similar rise as witnessed in speculative counters Howrah and Kamarhatty. The transactions reported are mostly of an interbazar nature and we have yet to see good inquiry from upcountry investors. When that materialises, it will be difficult to buy shares at the current prices. Kamarhatty likewise Howrah moved up to 560 from 540. Kanknarrah were quoting 478. Kelvin were reported at 565. Kinnison were done at 660. Anglo-India were quoting 386, Alliance 342 Bally 182, Barranagore 159, Budge Budge 330, Belvedere 378, Champdany 152, Cheviot 224, Dalhousie 363, Delta 365, Gouripore 505, Fort William 282, Fort Gloster 555, India Jute 318, Lansdowne 156. Naihati 425, Orient 214, Standard 345, Union 460. In Ten Rupee denomination shares Clive hovered round 31 National 24/12, Birla 10/12, Hukumchand 14/8, Presidency 5/14, Empire 88, Northbrook 48, Nuddea 35/4. The prices of nine porter Hessians were 8/14 and Baled Jute 25/10. The undertone is firm.

RE. COTTON.

A fair number of Dunber Cotton and Bowreah Cotton changed hands at 132 and 250 respectively. The high price of Raw Cotton toned up this section and there were buyers of Kesoram Cotton at Rs. 4.

RE: COAL.

In this section there was a better feeling in view of the attempted revival of restriction scheme. We have been all along warning our constituents not to be misled by what appears in the print. It is almost impossible that under the present circumstances any feasible scheme reconciling the conflicting trade interests will be envolved. Let the optimist beware. Burrakur were quoting 13/8. Burra Dhemo 5/8, Bengal 242, Equitable 23/2, Pench Valley 36/4, Sendra 12.

RE: MISCELLANEOUS.

There was not much doing in this section. The Engineering section was steady. Indian Iron and Steel were steady around 6/6, Bengal Iron 3/14. Indian Standard Wagon were 48. Burn and Co. ord. were done at 210. Indian wood products were mentioned at 30/4. India General Navigation were marked up to 97 from 88. Bengal Chemical were done at 305. Tavoy Tin were quoting 4/10. B. I. C. ord. improved to Rs. 1/12. British Ceylon Corporation were steady at 7/6. Firpos were done at Rs. 12 Ivan Jones 2/14. In sugar section New Savan were steady at 13/8, Balrampur at 15/2, Carew at 19/12, Cawnpore 30/8, Champaran 21/4, Ryam 32, Samastipur at 9.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Heavy Realising In Tata Steel Shares

MILL SHARES QUIET

Bombay, Aug. 13.

The local Share Bazar was easy to-day with heavy long liquidation. The Select Committee's report on the Steel protection Bill was awaited but the market displayed nervousness. There were various rumours in the market and although it was said that the Committee has recommended some increase in duty on British structural steel and plates but the acceptance of the principal of Excise duty was considered disappointing. There was heavy long liquidation in Tata Steel shares. Dfd. shares declined Rs. 9 while Ordinary shares were down by Rs. 1|4.

Mill shares were active at the opening but later on there was some unloading. Cement shares were steady will a limited business. Power shares were quiet and declined one point while Andhras were up by Rs. 3. Burma and Bellapur shares each lose rupee one.

The market displayed some nervousness and unsettled feeling as it is often said that France will not be able to keep on the Gold-Standard. This rumour is getting more attention as U. S. Government is likely to adopt further inflationary measures.

Bombay, Aug 13.

100	Ahm. Advance	275 10
500	Bom. Cotton	65 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	761 14
250	Bradbury	101 4
100	Century	233 2
100	Central India	232 8
100	Colaba	105 10
100	Coorla	96 4
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	325 0
	I. E. D. Sassoon	0-2-3
100	Elphinstone	0-12-0
100	Finlay	92 3
100	Gokak	150 10
1000	Hindustan	1705 0
100	Indore	120 0
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	66 4
100	Kohinoor	166 4
250	Laxmi	745 0
100	Madhowji	9 12
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1325 0
250	Model	56 8
50	Mysore	85 0
200	New Great	135 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Bombay Dyeing 765, 761/14, 766, 762
Century 265, 266, 263
Central India 236, 235, 233.
Colaba 105, 106, 105.
Kohinoor 167, 169, 166
New Great 136, 135
Simplex 81
Swadeshi 177, 176
Bundi 31/15, 31/14
Indian Cement 401, 400
Tata Steel Dfd. 296, 288, 293, 286/14
Tata Steel Ord. 73, 72/12, 72/2, 71/14, 71/10.
Bombay Steam 303
Bombay Burma 451, 450, 449, 450
Tata Hydro 147/8, 147/3
Andhra 1480, 1435, 1480, 1483
Tram 146

100	Cosmanshahi	62 0
100	Phoenix	285 0
25	Sassoon Silk	43 12
1000	Sholapur	2825 0
50	Simplex	81 4
100	Swadeshi	175 0
100	Swan	51 14
25	Tata	9 12
500	Vishnu	1380 0
1000	Western	758 12
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	97 8
25-50	Central	30 0
500	Imp. F. Paid	1445 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	355 0
50-100	India	111 4
5	Union	5 0
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	31 14
70	Gwalior	91 8
250	Indian	399 6
40	Katni Def.	1276 4
100	Katni Ord.	340 0
75	Okha	163 2
10	Punjab	21 4
100	Shahabad	347 8
70	United	83 12
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	12 8
15-75	New India	34 14
200	Oriental	3750 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 3
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	161 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1480 0
10	Ajmer	9 3
50	Bombay Tram	146 4
100	Bom. Suburban	143 12
10	Broach	11 6
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	195 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 13.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/6/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/9/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/11
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/13
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/15

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/7
4 per cent 1934/37 100
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/11
5 per cent 1940/43 109/12
5 per cent 1935 102/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104/5

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 123/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/6/3 and with a small turnover prices ruled steady.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug. 13.

T. T. on London:—

Previous closing	1.4 9/16
To-day's opening	1.4 9/16
To-day's closing	1.4 11/16

100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	147 3
1000	Tata Power	1116 14
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	872 8
100	Amr. Patty	122 0
100	C. Province	92 4
100	Dhon. Baramati	89 0
100	Gujrat	72 0
100	Mandra Bhon	91 12
100	Pachora Jamner	84 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	94 0
500	Tapty Valley	765 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	20 10
30	Tata Steel Def.	285 10
75	Tata Steel Ord.	71 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	183 12
50	Belapur Sugar	216 4
250	Bom. Steam	303 2
125	Bom. Burma	449 0
50	Bom. Burma Conty.	148 2
8sh.	B. B. Petrol	3 15
50	Bom. Telephone	97 4
100	Ind. Bleaching	133 12
100	Ind. Radio Dfd.	552 8
100	Ind. Radio Ordy	527 8
1000	Port Canning	585 0
15	Scindia	9 12
30	Tata Construction	31 X. D.
25	Tata Oil	19 10
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322 8
6	p c Bombay Steam	291 4
7	p.c. Bom. Trams	82 8
5	p.c. Central India	473 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7½	p c Punjab Cement	14 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	135 10
7½	p c Tata Power	1372 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173 2
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	148 12
5½	p c Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c Vishnu	640 0

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 13

Linseed	September	7	2 6
Linseed	May	6	13 6
Wheat	September	4	2 6
Wheat	January	4	8 0
Wheat	May	4	7 6

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug 13

Ready Javas Rs. 13-15-0
S S Arabia Rs. 4-0-6
S S Himalaya Rs. 4-1-0
S S Nawab Rs. 4-1-3
S S Ranee Rs. 4-0-9
S S Nurmahal Rs. 4-0-9
Shipment July Rs. 4-0-6
Shipment Aug-Sept Rs. 4-0-9
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-0-9

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 13.

The local silver market ruled quiet but steady with limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas two highest being Rs. 59/12 and lowest Rs. 59/10. Shanghai Exchange closed stedy to-day at 1.4 11/16. The gold market was very active with speculative buying and prices improved to Rs. 34/8/6. At this level there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 34/7/3. The undertone of the market was steady but the general feeling is unsettled.

Ready silver	59 10 0
September settlement	59 11 0
October settlement	59 12 6
Ready gold	34 7 3
September settlement	34 7 6
October settlement	34 8 0

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1934

Steel Committee Uphol s Excise Duty Levy

BOSE TO BE OPERATED?

Final Decision To Be Taken After Undergoing Short Wave Treatment

CALCUTTA, Aug 12.

Writing about his health to a friend in Calcutta from Vienna under date August 3, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose says:—

"The whole of July I took a course of "short wave" treatment, in addition to other treatment prescribed by Prof Neumann, the lungs specialist of Vienna. This has not done me much good.

This month I shall try ultra-violet treatment in addition to other treatment in place of "short wave" treatment. If this does not cure the pain radically, I shall go in for an operation in September.

Prof. Neumann who has seen me twice, in June and again in July, thinks that even without an operation the pain will gradually disappear.

Prof. Finsterer, a famous surgeon of Vienna whom I have consulted, thinks, however, that an operation will be necessary for a radical cure. I shall finally decide in September."—United Press.

JOURNALIST HARASSED

Kapurthala Official's Threat To Representative Of News Agency

KAPURTHALA, Aug. 13

The Kapurthala representative of a News Agency, it is reported, was taken to a high official of the State by the police.

The representative was threatened with punitive measures if he failed to show his news to him before sending it to the press.

On the representative's refusal to comply with the order a constable has been posted to watch his movement.—United Press.

MOSQUE BURIED UNDER TOWER

105-Year-Old Man's Statement Causes Stir Among Alwar Muslims

AJMER, Aug. 13.

Confirmation is available of the find of a mosque in Alwar when a boundary wall was being dismantled to construct a straight road to a building formerly known as Baggikhana and now transformed into a Zenana Hospital. The building of the road was stopped and the mosque was handed to Muslims.

Closely following this find an Alwar Muslim aged 105 informed the authorities that there was another mosque buried under Hazaraburj. According to his satement that mosque was ordered to be dismantled more than three decades back to make room for the construction of a tower when a dancing girl offered Rs. 1,000 if the mosque was not dismantled but buried under the proposed tower. This offer the authorities accepted and since then that tower has been known as Hazara Burj meaning Tower of Thousand.

Great enthusiasm prevails amongst Alwar Muslims consequent upon this statement and dismantling of Hazar Burj is demanded.

The authorities are considering the question.—A. P.

Mr. G. V Subbah Rao, a delegate to the Delhi and Ranchi Conferences of the Swaraj Party in the course of a letter to the Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, inquires is to what steps the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee proposes to take in the matter of the establishment of a separate Andhra Province and giving military training to Andhra youth in pursuance of a clause of the Swarajist's programme adopted at Ranchi.

Counter-Vailing Duty To Be Increased

10 p. c. REVENUE DUTY ON BRITISH PLATES

New Duties To Come Into Force In November

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The Select Committee on Iron and Steel Duties Bill has submitted their report to-day.

The provision with regard to Excise on Steel Ingots has been carefully examined as also other proposals and the committee have recommended acceptance of the Bill subject to certain modifications.

One of the suggestions of the Committee is that the operation of the new duties proposed by the Bill should be postponed till November 1, the day subsequent to which the existing duties were extended. Structural steel and iron and steel plates of British manufacture should be subject alternately to revenue duty of 10 per cent 'ad valorem'. This is regarded as another important achievement of the nonofficial members of the Committee.

Another important clause is that in view of the possible importation of highly priced alloy steel bars, there should be alternative to the normal revenue duty of 20 per cent 'ad valorem' duty specified against sub-head (II) item 144.

DUTY ON TIN-SHEETS

The counter-vailing Duty leviable on tinned plates and tinned sheets should be increased from 1-1/3 to 1-1/2 times the Excise Duty on steel ingots.

The Committee have been assured by the Government that steps will be taken against circumstances prejudicial to Steel Industry by the establishment of the Steel Industry in Indian States. It was also agreed upon that the Government should lower or increase the duty, should circumstances make it necessary under Executive power with a view to ensure effective protection.

The Government have undertaken after due enquiry to protect interest of re-rollers if it is considered desirable.

WRONG IN PRINCIPLE

Messrs. Satish Sen and B. Das have appended the following minute of dissent to the Select Committee's report on the Steel Bill which was presented in the Assembly to-day.

They think that levying of Excise Duty for revenue purposes is wrong in principle and should not have found place in this Bill. The reason why this has been insisted on as suggested by the Government is to recoup loss which the Government expects to sustain by reason of dimunition of protection but the time may come when no protection may be needed. What will the Government then do? Will they insist on retaining the Excise Duty for revenue purposes?

Objection To Clause 9

They think this will be against the whole theory of protection. It is difficult to avoid the impression that one of the objects of the Bill is to allow, they point out, the advantage to British Steel in India. They object to clause 9, Sub-Section 3 being retained in the Bill as they do not like the Executive to be armed with power to create new offences by means of rules.

Clauce 8 of the Bill provides for punishment for breach of provisions of the Bill. This may be enlarged and particularised if further evasion of the Bill is anticipated.

Separate Note of Dissent

Mr. B. Das appended a separate note of dissent objecting to preference being given to British Steel at the cost of Indian Industry and also preference on British Galvanised Sheets and untested steel. He vehemently opposes the Excise Duty.—United Press.

Theft In Delhi And Arrest At Karachi

KARACHI, (By Mail).

A theft of ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 7000, committed in the house of Mirza Abdul Raheman, a C.I.D. official, Delhi, has been traced here and the stolen property has been recovered from an upcountry man, who has been arrested.

It is alleged that the arrested is a member of inter-provincial gang believed to be responsible for a number of thefts in Northern India.

He is being taken to Delhi, where he will stand his trial.—A. P.

A verdict af accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury to-day at the inquest held over the body of Dhondu Jairam, who died in the J. J. Hospital on Sunday.

ANTI-ASIATIC CLAUSE DROPPED

Durban Politicians Have No Interest In Indian Question, Says Andrew

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

Mr. C. F. Andrews cables the following to the "Hindu" of Madras from Durban under date August 10:—

"The Smuts-Hertzog Party is rapidly gaining power and Mr. Tielman Roos has dropped the anti-Asiatic clause from his programme. Dr. Malan and Mr. Stallard remain silent.

"Much evidence shows that owing to the renewed economic prosperity and owing to increase in gold values, the Indian question is beginning to have less significance in political circles. While it is foolish to assume that the danger is over, it is certain that a breathing space has been gained and can be utilised for economic advance among the poorer Indians in Natal, thus making the temptation to emigrate to India innocuous.

"Already repatriation figures have remarkably decreased and none takes the Colonisation Report seriously. Therefore, every effort is needed still further to improve the Indian social and economic position, meanwhile pressing for the removal of provincial barriers and the restoration of municipal franchise."—United Press.

Lady Cobham, wife of the well-known airman, is now in India, making preliminary arrangements for Sir Allan Cobham's aerial display which will be held here next summer.

ZAMINDARS BELABOUR HARIJANS

Serious Dispute Averted By Efforts Of Local Leaders

AMRITSAR, Aug. 13.

A serious dispute between the Harijans and the Rajput Zamindars of village Bharchhian, in Amritsar District, has been settled as a result of the efforts of Pandit Amar Nath Vidyalankar, Secretary of the local Branch of the Anchhut Udhar Mandal and Mr. Chhaju Ram.

It so happened that some time ago a Rajput Zamindar had severely beaten some Balmikis and roughly-handled their womenfolk. Although the Balmikis wanted to lodge a criminal complaint against the Rajput they failed to do so both on account of poverty and also due to the refusal of Balmiki witnesses to appear in court as they were very much affraid of the Zamindar. The Balmikis, with a view to record their protest, ceased to clean the houses of Zamindars.

The situation was brought to the notice of the Achhut Udhar Mandal and Pt. Vidyalankar and Pt. Chhaju Ram went to the village and after hearing both the parties at one and the same place brought about a compromise between them.

The Zamindar pleaded guilty to having beaten the Balmikis but requested to be pardoned and promised to remove the grievances of Balmikis.—United Press.

Mystery surrounds the death of an Indian woman, believed to be a Madrasi, whose dead body was found floating in a tank in Calcutta. It is believed that starvation led her to suicide.

Sensational Arms Find In German Steamer

2 Sailors Arrested For Alleged Smuggling Of Firearms

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

Two German seamen employed aboard the Lichtenfels" lying in the King George's Dock were arrested on a charge of smuggling firearms. Six revolvers and 24 cartridges were seized in the course of a search.

Acting on information that six revolvers and a quantity of ammunition were being sold by two members of the crew of the "Lichtenfels," the detective staff of the Customs surrounded the vessel yesterday morning. One officer boarded the steamer for the purpose of effecting the purchase on the bogus purchase system, and when the revolver was produced by two seamen the officer seized the weapon and grappled with the men one of whom was arrested while the other escaped into the storeroom of the vessel, where he was followed and arrested.

One port-hole of the storeroom was found open and subsequent diving operations resulted in the recovery from the basin of the dock of a bundle containing five revolvers and 24 cartridges which it is believed were thrown into dock through the open port-hole.

The "Lichtenfels" arrived in port on July 25 and is due to sail on August 15 for Continental ports.—A.P.

NO STATUTORY MAJORITY WITH SEPARATE ELECTORATE

Moulvi Abdus Samad Urges Bengal Muslims To Give Up Communal Representation To Secure Rightful Place In Future Govt.

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Moulvi Abdus Samad, M. L. C. (Nationalist Muslim), in a press interview, while accepting that in a democratic constitution, a majority community should never be relegated to the position of a permanent minority, combats the demand by the majority community in Bengal, claiming a permanent statutory majority with separate electorate.

Moulvi Samad says:—

"The claim is utterly untenable and no Government, however partial or sympathetic it may be towards Muslims, can concede them that right, if it is a right. If Bengal Muslims are really anxious to secure their rightful place in the future Government, let them give up communal representation in favour of joint electorate, the only method by which they can expect, even with the franchise as recommended by the Lothian Committee to secure an honourable and assured majority position in the administrative constitution of the country." He adds, "As regards the Lucknow Pact, the circumstances under which it was entered into are matters of recent history and they do not support the contention that Bengal Muslims were not properly and adequately represented in settling the terms of the Pact. The fact is that Bengal Muslims had to agree to the terms of the Pact, as otherwise they could not get communal representation, a privilege which they thought was worth purchasing at any cost. Moreover, the Pact was subsequently considered and ratified at a representative meeting of the Bengal Muslim intelligentsia held at the Indian Association hall, under the presidency of Mr. A K Fazlul Haq) now the Hon. Khan Bahadurz Fazlul Haq, Mr. Abdul Kasem, the oldest Muslim legislator in Bengal, was one of the principal speakers at that meeting and I also took part in the deliberations, as a delegate from Murshidabad."

Referring to appeals favouring composing of differences between Hindus and Mussalmans, Moulvi Abdus Samad says, "These are noble sentiments no doubt, but may I ask, will a a mere expression of a pious wish achieve unity when so many unity conferences have ended in failures? There can of political ideals and there can be no unity of political ideals unless the two communities agree to work the constitution with an identical and common object, viz., the good of the people, irrespective of their caste or creed. This can be possible only when the constitution will be worked under a system of representation, in which representatives of the two communities shall have to approach a common electorate for their success in elections and shall have to depend upon each other for their mutual political and economic advancement. It is a matter of common knowledge that communities, like individuals, are selfish by nature. It is mutual interdependence and mutual obligation which keep this inherent selfish tendency in check and force them to seek mutual help and mutual co-operation for the common welfare of all, but advocates of separate electorate have been led to believe that co-operation of foreigners is more beneficial to their community than co-operation of their neighbours, the Hindus, and with that idea in their mind, they intend to work the constituion in alliance with Europeans. I have heard many prominent Muslim leaders say that though they would not be in an absolute majority under the new constitution, they would acquire that position by co-operating with Europeans and the Depressed Class Hindus. It is a pity that the attitude of the European community in the recent Mayoral election has not yet opened their eyes. Disillusionment is bound to come and will surely come but probably not before it is too late. As regards the expected support from the Depressed Class Hindus, they forget that blood is thicker than water. Thanks to Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan movement, the solidarity of the Hindu community is clearly in sight, if it is not already an accomplished fact. Thus it is evident that it is futile to talk of communal unity so long as the system of communal electorate exists."

Maulana Moinuddin wires from Ajmer:

I was surprised to read in Delhi journals of August 12 that I was elected President of the Ajmer district Congress. One who is not even a four-anna member cannot be elected as president."

"DON'T MIX UP ISSUES"

C. Rajagopalachari Explains Congress Aims To Voters

MADURA, Aug. 11.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has issued the following statement regarding the Assembly elections:—

"I am in a position to announce that Congress candidates for all the constituencies in Tamil Province have been finally selected.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say anything by way of introduction in respect of well-known and tried Congressmen who have worked and suffered for the cause of national freedom. Nor is it necessary for me to say anything by way of enforcing the appeal that the Congress has made to the voters to express their sympathy and approval of what the Congress has done and is doing for the country. I am certain of the country recording its condemnation of repressive policy adopted by the Government against the Congress and of the camouflage that is being attempted in respect of the future Government of India.

"Attempts will be made to mix up issues and to emphasise irrelevant points. I hope, however, that the electorate will keep in mind the real issue on which the Congress goes to the electorate and give the answer, which is awaited by the world. If the prestige of the Congress is enhanced, not a single party in India will suffer, but will gain thereby.

CONGRESS OBJECT

"It will only help to frustrate the Government's plan of forcing a constitution falling far short of and in many respects even impeding the march towards the realisation of national claims.

"The Congress candidates do not command finance for lavish expenditure on this election as private individuals and other parties can afford to do.

"We are told that the state of our finances is a matter for satisfaction to anti-Congress parties and even to the Government. Be it as it may, it is as well that a chance is given to the electorate to prove that votes can be secured without expenditure of money and if the Congress succeeds our very difficulties will pave the way for the establishment of a tradition in favour of pure democracy.

The following are candidates from Tamil-Nad:—

Madras City; Mr S. Satyamurthi.

Chingleput-South Arcot; Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar.

Hanjore-Trichinopoly; Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.

Madura-Tinnevelly-Ramnad; Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja.

Salem-Coimbtore-North Arcot; Mr. T. S. Avanasilingam Chettiar.

Madras Commer; Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiar.—United Press.

SPLIT AMONG DOHAD CONGRESSMEN

Seven Socialists Resign From Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Aug. 11.

Confirmation is now available of the resignations of seven socialists and youth workers from the local congress committee.

It appears that some sort of a compromise between the two wings was arrived at some time back but subsequently a breach was reported. Hence the aggrieved party resigned in a body.

It will be recalled here that that local committee comprises of 11 members out of which the majority has resigned to avoid unseemly party attacks.

GUJARAT CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Aug. 11.

Messrs. Kamalashanker Pandya (Socialist) and Laxmidas Shrikant have both been returned to the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, unopposed, from Dohad Constituency.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.